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THE

Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

DECEMBER, 1909

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The Library Journal

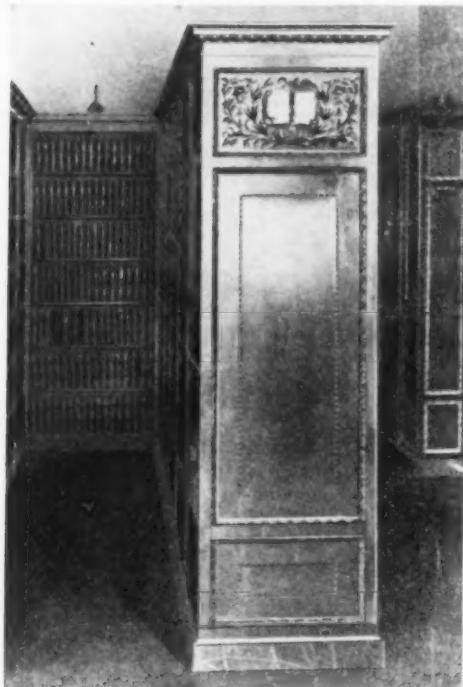
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Reading Room Stacks, Mass. State Library.
 Regarding the
State Library
State of Massachusetts
 THE LATE

C. B. TILLINGHAST, Librarian

In his last annual report stated as follows—viz:

New Stack Room

In accordance with the provisions of the law enacted by the last Legislature; the large rooms on the fifth floor formerly occupied by the restaurant and kitchen, have been fitted up as an addition to the stack room of the library. It contains about three and a half miles of the finest steel shelving manufactured and was constructed by the ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. The entire work has been a model of economic and artistic construction, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Wm. Chapman.

C. B. TILLINGHAST,
 Nov. 30, 1908. LIBRARIAN.

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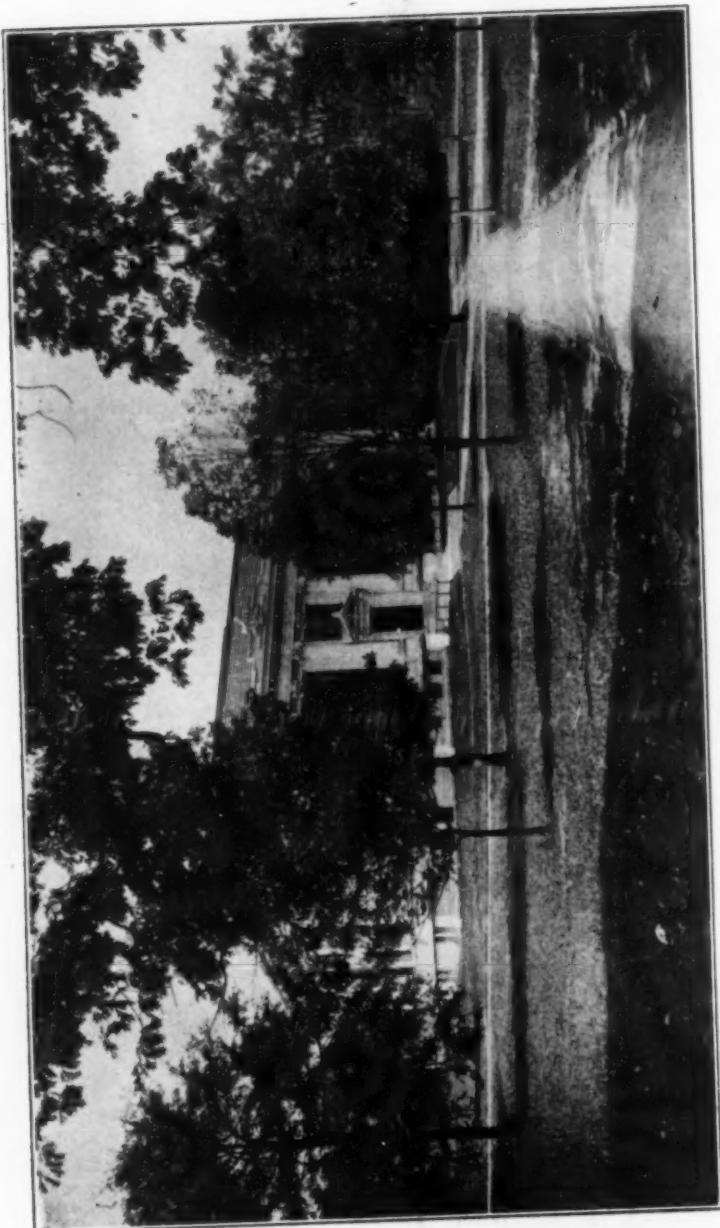
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Entrance to Stack Room, Mass. State Library.



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 34

DECEMBER, 1909

No. 12

LIBRARIES may well take a hint from the new development which characterizes the plan and arrangement of the Boston Art Museum in the new building opened last month. The museum authorities have distinctly recognized the need of selection as well as collection which has so often been emphasized to libraries in these columns. The museum edifice is a two-story building, the lower floor devoted to collections and the upper floor to selections. The lower floor corresponds in some measure to the stack room in libraries, and here are found the collections for the use of students engaged in research; the upper floor is given to exhibition galleries, in which the aim has been to show only typical objects brought together in historical arrangement, so limited in number that they may really be seen by the average museum visitor. Of course this method of selection is not directly applicable to libraries, but it has its parallels in the standard libraries initiated in the Providence Public Library and in the old Brooklyn Library and in the selective card catalog proposed by Mr. Andrews for Chicago. With the acceptance of the principle of co-ordination the respective functions of selection and collection will doubtless be more and more worked out throughout our American library organization.

CO-ORDINATION is to be distinguished from co-operation in that co-operation has meant in the library field mutual association in the organization of methods and appliances, while co-ordination means mutual association in planning and developing the scope of libraries. At present there are two co-ordination committees, one a general committee of the American Library Association, which held a meeting in New York last month, the other a committee of the College and Reference section of the Association appointed also at the Bretton Woods conference to take up the work of a similar committee of New England College Librarians, which section committee held a meeting at Lake George in September. It is not ex-

pected that these committees will report until the next A. L. A. conference, but it is understood that they are working out a plan in line with Mr. Lane's suggestions for his Central lending library and Clearing house. Co-ordination demands, first of all, unity of plan, and it seems unfortunate that there should be two committees at work upon the same subject of different membership, except that Mr. Lane is chairman of one committee and a member of both and thus a connecting link between the two. The university libraries, as great repositories of scholarship, must necessarily be a large factor in any such scheme of organization as has been outlined in connection with the plan of co-ordination which is now at the front, and it certainly would be better if the two committees could have thorough consultation before the plans are finally promulgated, and present reports which would be practically parts of a joint report. It is in fact noticeable that there is less co-ordination between the sections of the A. L. A. and the affiliated societies on the one side and the central body on the other, than should be desired and expected. It is scarcely practicable to work out co-ordination throughout the library field if there is not co-ordination within the representative organizations.

As to the plan of co-ordination, there is grave doubt in many minds as to whether an enormous collection of books as a storehouse of the Central lending library and Clearing house for duplicates is not rather a final outcome, if that be ultimately desirable, than an initial step. Inter-library loans are an essential feature of any plan of co-ordination and Mr. Bishop's paper is an important contribution to the discussion of co-ordination plans. As he points out, the national Library of Congress is already fulfilling, in considerable measure, the function of a central lending library, and it is eminently proper, both in theory and practice, that this should be a function of the national library. The various conditions of limitation so excellently worked out by the Librarian of Congress in fact

point out one path to co-ordination clearly, in relegating to state libraries work within the state and declining altogether to loan books which should be found in any well-stocked library. We may venture the suggestion that the first contribution to co-ordination might well be a uniform blank on which a local library, where a student needs books for research beyond its scope, may send first to the state or neighboring university library; secondly, it may be, to the regional library, when that is indicated; finally, to the Library of Congress—the same blank being passed to and fro without waste of correspondence until the desired book is found. It is to the utilizing of existing opportunities, it seems to us, that the investigations of possible co-ordination should first be addressed and thus be a subject of preliminary report.

ANOTHER practical and immediate topic under co-ordination is selective purchasing by neighboring libraries. This has been admirably worked out in Chicago, and to some extent in New York and in Brooklyn. The John Crerar Library takes the lead in the purchase of scientific books, the Newbury Library purchases especially in literature, and the Chicago Public Library makes wider purchasing on general lines. In New York the public library has an understanding with Columbia University as to the purchase of economic periodicals and other long sets, and in Brooklyn the public library leaves much of the purchasing in history and genealogy to the Long Island Historical Society, and in art to the Brooklyn Institute Museum, with its art gallery. The Special Libraries Association may find a useful field in endeavoring to effect similar co-ordination between special libraries and general systems in different localities. No library has book funds adequate to purchase everything, and such co-ordination will insure the spending of each dollar to the best purpose.

It is also to be feared that there is a growing lack of co-operation, especially in bibliographical work, among libraries, instead of advance along a general system. It was rightly expected that between the Publishing Board, the *A. L. A. Booklist* and

the individual libraries doing bibliographical work, there would be such co-operation that no labor or expense would be needlessly wasted in doing severally what might as well and better be done by one for all. Nevertheless, the number of booklists, often covering the same subject, issued by individual libraries, seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. This is not the best way. To take examples of the present year: a book list on the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, a subject of timely and localized interest, would naturally be supplied from the New York or Brooklyn library system or by co-operation between them; an adequate booklist on polar exploration, of national interest, would preferably be a part of the *A. L. A. Booklist*; while general lists of permanent character rather than immediate timeliness, such as reading lists on authors and statesmen or special subjects, should, we think, be provided for through the *A. L. A. Publishing Board* rather than at the expense of any one library. If we are to talk co-operation, let us practice it.

THE death of Adolf Growoll, managing editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, will be a personal grief to many librarians who knew him as a friend, and a serious loss in American bibliography, to which he gave much of his personal effort. He was associated with Mr. Eames in the preparation of the monograph on American book clubs, with its bibliography, and he was a valued contributor to the bibliographical features of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Although never a member of the library profession, his bibliographical work brought him into close touch with it, and one librarian writes of him: "He was one of the pioneers of American bibliography to whom I feel most indebted. I feel this, indeed, so keenly that I find it difficult to describe my great obligation to him. . . . We grieve over the loss of a master workman." Mr. Growoll was one of the early members of the New York Library Club, and he had also typographical charge of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for many years. His personal qualities and unsparing labors endeared and commended him to his associates, and the more closely they knew him, the more they loved him.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Superintendent of the Reading Room, Library of Congress*

THE practice of lending books between libraries is doubtless not wholly a development of recent years in America. In the very nature of things it is likely that an institution not finding on its shelves a book urgently needed by some scholar pursuing investigations among its collections should seek to aid his researches by borrowing for his use the work desired. When this practice began we cannot say definitely. In the very first volume of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester (who has only recently retired from the direction of the Worcester Public Library), put forth a plea for the encouragement and increase of this method of supplementing deficiencies.*

There is little evidence in our professional literature that any attempt was made to treat systematically the practical problems involved in inter-library loans for many years after this first appeal. Scattered references may be found here and there which show that the practice was slowly growing. It was not until 1899 that the subject appeared in the program of an American Library Association conference. In that year Dr. Richardson, of Princeton, who has so often shown a keen insight into the vital problems of library work, read a paper before the Atlanta conference in which he went thoroughly into the whole subject. This paper dealt with the dearth in our American institutions of books needed in the work of research, proposed co-operation in purchasing expensive sets so as to avoid needless duplication of costly works, and earnestly advocated an increased use of inter-library loans. Scattered references to the topic continue to be found later,† but

there appear to be no other discussions of any length in our library press. There is a good deal of material in the European professional papers and manuals of library economy. But this chiefly concerns the loan of manuscripts. Moreover, libraries in most European countries have been favored beyond us in cheap postal rates and very extensive use of the franking privilege,‡ and are consequently freed from discussing one of our most trying difficulties in inter-library loans, the excessive cost of carriage. Such is the brief history of the discussion in our professional literature of this practice. What is its present status? To what extent are our libraries borrowing books from one another? What, also, is the theory in which the practice finds its justification?

The actual number of books lent and sought by libraries is not easily ascertained. There exists no compilation of statistics on the topic so far as I am aware. That the

Herbert Putnam, *American Library Association Proceedings*, vol. 27: pp. 27-34, especially p. 30.

The lending of books to one another by libraries. S. S. Green, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 1: 15-16.

Libraries for use. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 17: pp. 120.

Mutual book lending between libraries. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 17: p. 373.

"The tacit agreement is . . . [as] outlined, but we do not know of any case in which a written agreement has been made."

A lending library for libraries. Summary of a paper by E. C. Richardson before Atlantic City meeting of 1899. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 24: 261.

New England's present library problem. Rev. George A. Jackson. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 25: 574. (Lending books on theology to clergymen through local libraries.)

Report of Committee on international relations, 1906. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 31: C222. "Direct international lending of manuscripts and documents."

What the large library can do for the small library. Kate L. Roberts, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 31: C254.

A central bureau of information and loan collection for college libraries. William C. Lane. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 33: 429-433.

Bureau of information and inter-library loans. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 33: 506. Summary of two articles in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, September, 1908.

Inter-relation of libraries. Summary of a report at the Ohio Library Association meeting, 1903. *Public Libraries*, 8: 479.

Relations of the greater libraries to the lesser. C. J. Barr. *Public Libraries*, 10: 276-279. Gives the practice of Illinois State Library, University of Illinois, Chicago public Library, Newberry Library, and John Crerar Library, in 1903.

Inter-library loan system. (Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.) *Library Week at Lake Placid*, N. Y. *Public Libraries*, 90: 483.

* Cf. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 1: pp. 15-16.

† Cf. Report of the Co-operative committee, American Library Association Proceedings, 1898, vol. 20: 44.

Co-operation in lending among college and reference libraries. E. C. Richardson, *American Library Association Proceedings*, 1890, vol. 21: pp. 32-36, discussion, *ibid.* 16.

What may be done for libraries by the nation. Herbert Putnam, *American Library Association Proceedings*, 1901, vol. 23: pp. 9-15, especially p. 15.

The national library problem to-day: President's address. E. C. Richardson, *American Library Association Proceedings*, 1901, vol. 23: p. 6.

The Library of Congress as a national library.

‡ Cf. A. L. A. Proceedings, v. 26, pp. 58 and 83.

practice, though general, is not uniform is shown by the small number of institutions which have found it advisable to print blank forms for the purpose of requesting books. A hasty survey of our files of correspondence for the past two years shows the following institutions using such blanks: Cincinnati Public Library, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, Princeton University, University of Chicago, University of Virginia, Yale University, Boston Public Library, and Clark University.

The requests received on blank forms are but a small portion of the entire number, perhaps less than ten per cent. Other libraries request books from us through letters written by the librarian or his secretary. Of course a "form letter" may have been used in some of these cases, but there is no indication of this in the successive letters received. It might be possible to collect statistics of the actual number of books borrowed on inter-library loans by means of a "*questionnaire*." But as yet we must be content with a general impression that the practice has reached considerable proportions and is growing. In the absence of any general statistics it may perhaps be interesting to submit some figures drawn from a study of the books lent to other libraries by the Library of Congress in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. In that year 119 institutions of all sorts borrowed books from the Library of Congress. These institutions were located in 40 of our states and two foreign countries, *i.e.*, Canada and Cuba; 919 titles were requested, of which 562 could be sent. The total number of volumes sent was 1023; 357 books could not be sent for various reasons, in most cases owing to the fact that the Library of Congress did not own the books desired. A number of works were not sent because they did not come within the scope of inter-library loans as defined by this library. It will be noted, however, that we sent 205 titles more than we were obliged to refuse for all reasons. The refusals, therefore, amounted to a little over one-third of the total requests.

The following is a summary of the different classes of libraries which borrowed books from the Library of Congress in this year, with a statement of the number of volumes sent to each class:

SUMMARY		
CLASSES OF LIBRARIES.	NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.	NO. OF VOL.
Colleges and Universities.....	49	521
Normal Schools.....	4	84
Other Schools.....	4	10
Hist. Societies, Sci. Societies and Endowed Libraries.....	12	39
Public Libraries.....	44	244
State Libraries.....	2	93
Miscellaneous.....	4	26
	119	1023

It will be noted that only two state libraries drew books from the Library of Congress, and it should be further stated that of the 93 volumes drawn by state libraries 92 were sent to the State Library of Virginia. It is interesting also to observe that 49 colleges and universities borrowed 521 volumes, while 44 public libraries borrowed 244 volumes.

No formal agreement as to the theory on which these inter-library loans should rest or as to the manner of actually carrying out that theory appears to have been reached. In the absence of any such agreement it may be well to quote the memorandum governing inter-library loan issued by the librarian of Congress.

"Under the system of inter-library loans the Library of Congress will lend certain books to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research. The loan will rest on the theory of a special service to scholarship which it is not within the power or duty of the local library to render. Its purpose is to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere.

"The material lent cannot include, therefore, books that should be in a local library, or that can be borrowed from a library (such as a state library) having a particular duty to the community from which the application comes; nor books that are inexpensive and can easily be procured; nor books for the general reader, mere text-books, or popular manuals; nor books where the purpose is ordinary student or thesis work, or for mere self-instruction.

"Nor can it include material which is in constant use at Washington, or whose loan would be an inconvenience to Congress, or to the executive departments of the government, or to reference readers in the Library of Congress.

"Genealogies and local histories are not

available for loan, nor are newspapers, for they form part of a consecutive historical record which the Library of Congress is expected to retain and preserve. And only for very serious research can the privilege be extended to include volumes of periodicals.

"A library in borrowing a book is understood to hold itself responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the book at the expiration of ten days from its receipt. An extension of the period of loan is granted, upon request, whenever feasible.

"All expenses of carriage are to be met by the borrowing library.

"Books will be forwarded by express (charges collect) whenever this conveyance is deemed necessary for their safety. Certain books, however, can be sent by mail, but it will be necessary for the borrowing library to remit in advance a sum sufficient to cover the postal charges, including registry fee.

"*The Library of Congress has no fund from which the charges of carriage can be prepaid.*"

Such are the principles on which the Library of Congress endeavors to act in meeting requests for the loan of books. It may be worth while to dwell a moment on the fundamental theory underlying these regulations. This is that the inter-library loan rests on a service rendered to productive scholarship. To meet the needs of scholars working toward the enlargement of the boundaries of knowledge is a duty laid up to the national library. That duty demands that the risk of losing precious material and of inconveniencing an investigator at Washington shall be incurred. We take the risk willingly and often. But we feel that we should not be asked to take it lightly or for merely curious readers.

In fact any library lending books to other libraries is obliged to depend almost wholly on the good faith and professional courtesy of the librarian making the request. We cannot go behind the requests, but we are occasionally made uncomfortable by the discovery of carelessness or misunderstanding on the part of the librarian who has borrowed books from us. Recently certain books were returned with a most kindly note of appreciation from a college professor, expressing the gratitude of his entire class, who had

made extensive reference use of the books during some months! The librarian of that college can hardly expect an assent to his next attempt to furnish a class with collateral reading! A similar case was discovered accidentally a short while since, when a college librarian in reply to a request for the return of a book said that all of Professor X.'s class had not yet read the book, and it would work hardship on the members who had not read it if it were returned speedily.

Despite these examples of occasional misunderstandings of the purpose of inter-library loan we are on the whole impressed with the comparative infrequency of such inadmissible borrowings and attempts to borrow. Most of the requests that reach us are perfectly reasonable.

In arriving at a decision to lend or refuse a book we are guided by certain considerations which may differ with different applications. A request which would be perhaps unreasonable coming from a library within half-an-hour's ride of New York, Boston, or Chicago, might appear very reasonable coming from Florida, or Arkansas, or Wyoming. If there are no great "book centers" near the library, it is not at all improper to lend a book which ought not to be sent to a place within easy reach of huge collections. Moreover, in cases where the state library is large and is known to lend very freely to libraries within the state we frequently refer the applicant to his state library; generally with satisfactory results.

Perhaps librarians are sometimes puzzled at unexpected refusals of requests which seem wholly appropriate. These often arise from the fact that some scholar is using the books in the Library of Congress, or from the imminence of a question in Congress, in the study of which the book is sure to be sought by Congressmen. A topic which interests professors of mathematics in a university is likely to be under investigation by some of the mathematicians in the government service in Washington, for instance. Documents of foreign governments on inland waterways have been sought from half a dozen conflicting sources this past summer and have been in great demand by readers at the library. There is, from time to time, not unnaturally when one comes to think of it, a "run" on certain

classes of decidedly recondite books, and our single copy does not prove adequate to supply the demands.

Most refusals to lend books, however, come from an inadequate understanding of the regulations on the part of the librarian seeking the book. Every request is given sympathetic attention, and the regulations are not infrequently stretched—especially when more than one copy of the book is in the library.

Most failures to get the books wanted come from the fact that we do not have them. The Library of Congress owns over a million and a half printed books and pamphlets, but even so it does not own nearly all the books sought here. Some libraries endeavor to ascertain whether the book is in the Library of Congress by consulting the printed cards in the various depositories, and once in a while either give the call number or state that the book was copyrighted and hence is presumably in the library. The latter fact is not conclusive evidence that a book is in the library. The files of copyrighted books printed before 1870 are by no means complete. Moreover, publishers after 1870 not infrequently neglected to complete their copyright claim by filing two copies of a book for which entry had been made. The books none the less bear the copyright claim on the back of the title-page. And then it must not be forgotten that books wear out in this library as in others, and are once in a while lost or destroyed.

The per cent. of cases in which the books asked for cannot be sent is about 38 per cent. This is rather a low average when the various possible causes for refusal are considered.

The inter-library loan is an expensive process. It requires at its lowest terms (1) a letter of request; (2) a search for the book; (3) a special charge of some sort; (4) wrapping and directing; (5) shipping by express or registered mail; (6) acknowledgment of receipt at the borrowing library; (7) advice of return to the owning library; (8) wrapping and directing when ready for return; (9) shipment; (10) discharge; (11) acknowledgment of receipt. In addition there is, at least in the Library of Congress, the time spent in considering whether the particular work requested may be properly lent; in

a university library this consideration may consume even more time than in other libraries if the consent of the director of a seminar must be obtained. Only three of these various steps—the search for the book and the charging and discharging—are needed in the case of books ordinarily sought by readers in the library. When in addition there arises the necessity of further correspondence, one wonders whether the time spent in borrowing and lending between libraries does not represent in money value a good many times the value of the book lent. Unfortunately the money value of time expended cannot always be applied to the purchase of books. In all this reckoning nothing has been said of the cost of carriage, which is frequently excessive. Consideration of this factor should, it would seem, lead to a certain restraint in resorting to inter-library loans. The expense to the lending library is frequently as great, at least, as the cost of transportation borne by the borrowing institution, even though that expense goes into the general account for library service. Despite a general willingness to be of service, a willingness which, I can assure you, is nowhere more sincere than in the Library of Congress, it is only fair to expect that only in cases of real importance shall there be a resort to the device of inter-library loans.

A word also as to the cost of carriage: This is at present so high, whether the means be mail or express, that we may properly set it down as the chief obstacle to the free development of inter-library loans. The franking privilege, so generally used in European countries, is not permitted in the United States to even the national library for this purpose. The post-office is run at a heavy annual loss, and Congress has not been friendly to the idea of book post. The "book express" rates of certain of the great express companies offer the best terms for transportation within a limited area.

Last spring the librarian of Harvard set forth in new form and with great force a plea for a central storage library and bureau of information for college libraries. The New England college librarians appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of the project. Mr. Lane read at the College and Reference Section of the American Library Association at Bretton Woods a paper which

was in effect a preliminary report of that committee. His views roused much discussion and were received with enthusiasm, and the section passed resolutions requesting the Council to create a committee of the American Library Association to consider the subject.

My position as chairman of that section prevented me from entering on the discussion at that time. But now I desire to submit a few points in opposition to any such scheme for a lending library organized under the American Library Association. In the first place, the national library already lends very freely, and is prepared to continue this policy. It does not refuse to lend volumes in sets of transactions, or other serials. It has placed no limit on the number of volumes it will lend to one institution at one time. It has duplicates of many important sets and will doubtless acquire more, if need develops for them. There is no reason to expect that its purchases will grow less—in fact the operation of the new copyright law, with its provisions for foreign publishers, is likely to free large sums now devoted to current foreign works for the purchase of rarer and older works. No library created out of hand could for years to come supply anything like the number of books wanted as inter-library loans which the Library of Congress can supply. Its catalogs are on file in thirty-eight depositories, and are daily approaching a state of completeness in representing the books actually on its shelves. For several years all books asked of us in vain on inter-library loans which seem to fall within the scope of the collections and the policy of purchase have been noted and reported to the librarian, and most of them have been purchased. This practice could easily be enlarged. On the lending side there seems already at hand and in operation the necessary machinery in connection with the largest collection of books in the country.

The storage project may be discussed from our present consideration as being a local problem to be met by local co-operation both in the matter of purchase and housing. Certainly a centrally located storage library for the surplus stock of the entire country is not seriously thought of by any one.

Much more vital than either the machinery of loan or the storage of comparatively valueless stock are the questions of co-operation

(or co-ordination, call it what you will!) in purchasing and in supplying information. No one has ever—to my knowledge—squarely met Dr. Richardson's vigorous statement at Atlanta of the folly of extensive duplication of costly sets of transactions and periodicals. The committee can perform no more valuable and efficient service than the organization of the purchase of this sort of books. Here is a work truly national in scope and vastly important in the saving of money and time. To insure a proper supply of the needed sets in the proper centers, always bearing in mind the operation of the inter-library loan as a basis, would advance the opportunities for scholarly work in America as few other efforts could.

And last of all the central bureau of information. We have the beginnings of it in Washington. The Library of Congress possesses an extremely good collection of the printed catalogs of American libraries. It receives and files printed cards furnished by the John Crerar Library, Columbia University, Boston Public Library, New York Public Library, District of Columbia Public Library, the Departments of Agriculture, and War, the Geological Survey, and Bureau of Education. As these progress and others are added to them the materials for locating a desired book are fairly complete. We are always ready to try to do this for any library applying to us. We are doing it now with some frequency, and shall welcome a growth in the requests of this nature. The same thing might be done at American Library Association headquarters, but why attempt it?

Can we go further than the effort to locate a book not found in the Library of Congress? Can we undertake to indicate the sources of information on a topic submitted? In other words, can we do reference work by mail? This is a fair query, but difficult to answer. I may point out that we already do this for numerous correspondents, chiefly casual inquirers. We are constantly furnishing references to Congressmen. But I hesitate to open the flood-gates of inquiry, or even to point out that there is a considerable seepage already. Nevertheless, I conclude this paper by an extract from our "Rules and practice."

"A service of the Library distinct from that involved in the actual loan of books is that performed by answer to inquiry through cor-

respondence. The character of the questions which the Library answers most willingly is noted below:

1. As to its possession of a particular book.
2. As to the existing bibliographies on a particular subject.
3. As to the most useful existing authorities on a particular subject and where they may be available.
4. As to the author of a book by a known title.
5. As to the date, price, and probable present cost of a specified book.
6. For the source of a particular quotation, if ascertainable by ready reference.
7. (If not requiring elaborate research) for other particular facts in literature and history; in the organization or operations of the Federal Government.
8. (Where of moderate extent) for an extract from a book in its possession.

Its ability to make extracts or to undertake

research (other than purely bibliographic) is necessarily limited, and its usual course is to refer the inquirer to the sources and recommend to him a person to undertake the search or make the extract at his expense. Especially must it do this where the inquiry involves genealogical research beyond a single reference.

Its willingness to compile lists of authorities has led to demands which cannot be readily met, particularly from students in secondary schools or colleges. The Library now requests such students to make their inquiries through the institution in which they are studying, as in this way only can the Library of Congress co-operate intelligently with the college library."

If then the Library of Congress will try to do these things for individuals and for libraries, is it not on the way toward becoming a national lending library and bureau of information—for libraries?

THE LIBRARY AND THE MECHANIC.*

BY PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian Free Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.*

COUPLING the present and the past, the "quick and the dead," I shall quote to you—as a text, might I say?—a sentence from ex-President Roosevelt: "No other learning is as important for the average man as the learning that will teach him to make his livelihood," and to this I will add a few lines from Aristophanes, that wise observing old poet of nearly twenty-two and one-half centuries ago: "Teach him. He is naturally clever; from his earliest years, when he was a little fellow only so big, he made little wagons of leather, and frogs out of pomegranate rinds, you can't think how cleverly."

The poet of the past spoke with wise as well as prophetic vision, "Teach him." Our strenuous ex-President, speaking with a knowledge of the conditions of to-day, of present needs, and with an eye to a broader future, adds to the "Teach him" of long gone centuries, the slogan of to-day, "how to make a livelihood."

All who are engaged in educational work

of any kind are following, in one way or another, in this old, yet ever new, pathway. That it is broadening, daily, is due to the efforts of, shall we say, enthusiasts? There may be, now and then, misdirected effort; a failure to accomplish one's hopes. But it adds a tithe to that ever widening path—a betterment of human activities. And this brings us to the newer efforts of one of the youngest applicants for a place as a helper in the broad work, the work the library is attempting, with a plea for enlarged efforts.

If anything were required to emphasize the statement that the public library, speaking generally, has not fulfilled all its opportunities in demonstrating its complete value to the community as a rate-supported institution, one need but call attention to the paper of Mr. H. E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library and formerly secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, read at a recent meeting of the American Library Association, "Some phases of library extension." After mentioning some of the work being done—and well done—as the "trav-

*Read before the Missouri Library Association, Oct. 30, 1909.

eling library, the branch library in congested centers, the children's room, the department of technology" (this latter in a few of the larger libraries only), he made the broad but truthful assertion that "these allied agencies do but touch the edge of opportunity," and referred especially to the field offered by "the young men and the young women in industrial pursuits."

In explanation (if explanation be needed at a meeting of library people) of the apparent neglect by the public library of the class whom it is easier to refer to as the shop-trained mechanic in contradistinction to the technical school student, it is easy to quote the old saying that the library has grown or worked "along the line of least resistance," and that it was and is a goodly work; easier to say that it was steadily held along the lines of higher education, within the broad and enticing path of the study of literature, history, arts, and the sciences; that here it found a wonderfully attractive field, with enthusiasts not only eagerly taking everything good offered but clamoring for more; that in the younger generation was found an untilled field which responded with enthusiasm to the efforts of the toilers in brain expansion; and that, before one realized it, one's horizon was bounded by the work outlined, and all the money available expended. All of this, and much more, is true; but it is also lamentably true that most library workers have not realized that this work, however desirable, has been catering to the few at the expense of the many. And herein lies an anomaly, that of the many, but few seemed to know it, and these few were strangely silent. Libraries are possibly at fault only to the extent that in supplying the wants of the comparatively few who came for help, they have neglected, to a greater or less extent, to do their full part in creating a desire in the minds of the many for help, and standing equally ready to meet it, and of letting what they could do be known. They did not realize, possibly, not having had it placed in concrete form before them, "that in the United States for one person who receives a higher education, or for three who receive the education of the secondary schools, there are sixty-five who receive only an elementary education, and that chiefly in

the lowest grades of the elementary schools," or, as William Allen White recently stated in an article in the "American" for August, 1909, "that only 3,000 persons received post-graduate degrees from our colleges and free institutions, and that only 25,000 of the 240,000 available students complete the four years' college course. (U. S. Com. of Ed. Report for 1907, p. 524.)

It is only fair to the library to say that the world also apparently forgot these things. But the world is waking up to a realizing sense of the fact, to witness the growth of the manual training school, its extension downward into the grades of the grammar school and the interest in trade and technical schools; and it will be strange, indeed, if the public library does not become an important factor in the new movement.

The public library, in recent years, has kept step with the public schools; indeed, in holding on to the younger generation, it is claimed that it is a step ahead. It is hoped if this is not generally true now it will be in the near future. The school begins to lose its hold on the children, and especially the boys, at 13 and 14, and the grip slackens startlingly fast each year thereafter. This is the period the library fight begins, and it extends until the boy is a man. If the proper foundation has been laid, the library has more than a fighting chance; and, if it encourages the boy, and meets his needs and requirements, it will win.

The most recent statistics available of school attendance, those of Arthur J. Jones in "The Continuation School in the United States," a study submitted for a degree at Columbia University and published by the Department of Education in Bulletin No. 1, 1907 (whole No. 367), unfortunately for this purpose, covers only 13 cities of 25,000 and over, and are therefore much more favorable to the side of education than if extended to smaller cities and towns, where educational advantages are more meagre and the means of taking advantage of the privileges afforded rarer. Even this compilation shows that but 29 per cent of the children between 14 and 20 are actually in the public schools, including all the grades. At the age of 16 this percentage drops to 17.5 and at 19 to 5.

The proportion in school after that age is almost a negligible quantity, at 20 being

as but slightly over 1 to 100. In the study by Mr. Jones, no attempt was made to ascertain the proportion of the sexes in school, but all of us know that from 14 to 20 the number of boys in school, as compared with the number of girls, is small.

Of the boys missing from school after 14 years, the greater number go to work. Just what proportion enter the mechanic trades is not known, but it is large. Here, then, is a library opportunity. "The mission of the library," again to quote Mr. Legler, "is two-fold—an aid to material progress of the individual and a cultural influence in the community through the individual. Perhaps it may be said, more accurately, that the one mission is to give scope for the second. For, first of all, man must needs minister to his physical wants. Before there can be intellectual expansion and cultural development, there must be leisure, or at least conditions that free the mind from anxious care for the morrow. So the social structure, after all, must rest upon a bread and butter foundation. It follows, as a logical conclusion, that society as a whole cannot reach a high stage of development until all its industrial members are surrounded with conditions that permit the highest self-development. Until a better agency shall be found (mark this), it is the public library which must serve this need."

Is the library of to-day doing this? Will the library of to-morrow do it better? These are questions which each librarian, each trustee, must answer for himself.

Sometime since, when called upon, with others, to express an opinion on the query, "What proportion of the new book fund should be used in the purchase of books for the mechanic trades?" an effort was made, as a beginning, to ascertain the number of titles of mechanical books listed by the A. L. A. in its official publications. The "Catalog of the 'A. L. A.' Library: 5,000 volumes for a popular library selected by the American Library Association" and shown at the world's Columbian Exposition (Chicago, 1893), contained approximately 3,900 titles, of which 213 were classed under the heading of useful arts. A hurried examination developed that possibly 100 of these might be of assistance to the mechanic, using the term in its broadest meaning, and that in

other classes were possibly 70 additional titles. The A. L. A. catalog of 1903, of 8,000 volumes, listed about 6,000 titles. Of these, 419 are in useful arts, about one-half of which might interest mechanics as trade tools. There are possibly 200 titles under other headings, in the 500 and 700 classes notably, which should be classed generally as of use to the mechanic. This is something more than a proportionate increase. The figures given include books, intended for children. They do not include periodicals, however. These number three titles: *The Scientific American*, *Scientific American Supplement*, and *Patent Office Gazette*. The periodicals named do cover the entire mechanical field in a way, but the library depending upon these three alone as a means of attracting mechanics to the reading room and holding them as steady patrons, need not be surprised or disappointed if the seating capacity is not seriously taxed by the influx of trade workers.

The Annual literary index, which indexes 96 periodicals, includes 2 architectural magazines, 1 strictly engineering magazine, and 4 general engineering and mechanical magazines, a total of 7. The Reader's guide indexes 66 periodicals, 5 of which are in the list of 7 included in the Annual. The library having other mechanical or engineering magazines in its reading room and the reference department, is required to have the Engineering index and the Engineering magazine, with its monthly index to current periodicals, to secure a full use of them.

Pursuing the matter still further, it was found that volumes 1 and 2 of the A. L. A. Booklist showed, in round numbers, 1000 titles, of which possibly 55 to 75 might be selected as applying especially to industrial workers. Later volumes have shown a larger proportion of such titles, v. 3 containing a list of the less technical books of popular use in the St. Joseph library.

This is the official side of the matter for what may be termed the smaller library. It was not the purpose nor the expectation of the compilers of the above mentioned lists, it is only just to say, that they should be followed literally in any respect, for it is all but impossible to make a model library for a given community, let alone a library that would serve as a model for many com-

munities. It is not material that it is not known just how far the lists were so followed, but it is feared that in the matter of the mechanic trades, those libraries which could afford to do more have followed the lists, while those which could not do as much have done practically nothing. All of which means that in the smaller library the mechanic is not given fair or just consideration. In most cities, and especially in certain communities of specialized industries, more recognition is given to this class of citizens. In addition to attention to mechanical and technical literature generally, branches are specializing in the industries in the territory tributary thereto. These are becoming more or less common in the east, notably in the Pennsylvania Carnegie libraries, and are by no means entirely missing in other portions of the country. But nowhere are they as common as conditions would seem to warrant.

Looking at the matter from a purely business standpoint, or getting a mercenary view only, one may find strong argument for a great development of the work of the library with mechanics. Harlow Stafford Person, one of the winners in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essay contests, writes interestingly on "Industrial education: a system of training for men entering upon trade and commerce," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., June, 1907) and makes a strong plea for help for the trade workers by quoting the statistics prepared by President Dodge of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Proceedings, 1903) as to the earning power of groups of men graded as unskilled, shop-trained, trade school, technological school, etc. His investigations demonstrated that the unskilled group receives \$10 per week at 22 years of age, and does not advance much farther. Of the shop-trained group, the average enters the shop at 16 (note the age) at \$3 per week; advance steadily to \$9 at 20; to \$13 at 22½; to \$15 at 24, beyond which the average does not advance. This is the group offering the greatest field for the library, and what may be done for them in a material way alone is seen by the statement that the next higher group, that of the trade school, the average man enters the shop at 19 at \$12 per week; advances to \$15 at 20½; \$16 at 21½; to \$22

at 25. Note the striking difference in earning power. The technology group enters the shop at 22 at \$13 a week, advances steadily to \$32 at 27, then at a less rapid rate to \$42 at 32. Is assistance to those striving for this worth while? Isn't it worth while to take any one of the lower groups and be a rung in the ladder which permits its members to ascend to the group next higher? Not for the sake of the additional money as money merely, but for what it may do for him who earns it, for his family, and for the families of the future!

Another view of this work as expressed by Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly assistant treasurer of the United States, is that of a broader and better citizenship. "The man without intellectual interest in his work, without an understanding of the relation of his task to other things, and without ambition pushing him steadily toward technical improvement, is in a dangerous position," he sagely says, "That he is in a dangerous position to himself is obvious, for if men live lives lacking incentive to improvement, they will deteriorate. That he is in a position dangerous to industry is also evident, for no bounty of nature, no industrial combination, however high, no mechanical invention, however ingenious, can succeed in directing intelligence without that united skill of hand, of brain, of broad experience, which can only come from men properly trained in the ranks. But such a man not only is in danger; even worse, he is a danger. He is a danger to the State." This eminent banker and successful business man knows whereof he speaks, for he has "been through the mill," as it were. I am going to ask you to bear with me for a moment while I quote a few lines from him, as coming direct from the work bench. His experience entitles him to speak for others, the class this paper is pleading for. He said: "I started life as an apprentice in a machine shop, with the mental training which a country school gives to a boy of sixteen. I supposed at that time I should always follow the career of a mechanic, and very early in my career I was strongly moved to get some intellectual grasp of the work. But although I was in a community proud of its schools" (he does not say whether there was a library or not) "it had nothing to offer youths whose days were

fully taken up with their regular occupations. With considerable difficulty I found a man who could teach me drafting and another who was willing to give me instruction in mathematics. I want to emphasize that I was not one whit different from my fellows in blue overalls. Much of the money I spent to pay my own instructors I earned by teaching mathematics out of working hours to my shopmates. They were quite as keen as I to get an intellectual outlook on the business in which they were engaged. They had no desire to be mere tenders of machines. I am confident that, if the opportunity had been at hand, a considerable portion of these young men would have entered with interest upon a systematic educational development if it had been shaped along the lines that made its practical application to their daily work apparent." That is the case in a nutshell. It is the Frank Vanderlips of to-day and to-morrow, the boys who are willing to strive for advancement, who are in mind.

If further evidence be needed for work along the line indicated and the desire on the part of young men and young women to avail themselves of it, one has but to look about to find employers providing the training schools and to observe the eagerness with which the employes grasp at the opportunity of attending them. Mr. Jones refers to a large number of these all over the country. Look, also, at the thousands who in their wish for technical education, for a betterment of existing conditions, take advantage of the courses offered by the different correspondence schools, and of the hundreds of thousands of books called mechanical, or engineering, or electrical libraries that are sold, not to the public libraries, mind you, but to the people who realize their needs and are striving to fill them, who not only come to be better mechanics, but better men, and being better men, better citizens.

It is not claimed that the library, with its books alone, or even with its free lecture courses, can take the place of the trade school, but it may be a pioneer in the movement, a stepping stone by which those who desire to benefit themselves may go to something better. Let us take to heart the dictum then of Mr. Legler, "until a better

agency shall be found, it is the Public Library which must serve this need."

It is generally admitted, as I have said in another place, that all libraries should, and it is further claimed that most of them do, make some sort of attempt to keep in touch especially with the leading industries in which the community which supports it is interested. But it cannot be claimed with sincerity that all librarians evince the interest that should be shown in procuring books and periodicals for the trades not so largely represented. There are several reasons for this, among which may be cited the excessive cost of good books on certain occupations, the rapid advance in many of these and the necessity for constantly changing editions, and the further fact that those engaged in the callings as a class are not usually insistent habitues of the average library and its reading room as are other classes. The unprejudiced will admit that the carpenter and woodworker has as valid a reason to expect to find a good magazine on the trade, on which he depends for his livelihood, upon the library table as has the light literature reader to find the all-story paper or literary review there; or as good a book on stair-building on the shelves as has any other library patron to find any other book he may want; that the machinist, the electrician, the steam engineer, the plumber, the foundry-worker, or the person who wants to be one of these, should not be looked at askance if he seek, by the side of the teacher in the public schools with his or her magazine of education and books on psychology, for similar help in the reading room and on the book shelves in keeping up with progress in his part of the world's work.

Having these things, has the library done its full duty in letting that fact be known, and in the right way?—in urging the use of them, showing the advantage to be gained, in increased earning power to the user, if nothing more, nor forgetting the satisfaction and pride to the well-informed workman as an expert in his line, and to where it will lead in general education and good citizenship? It is becoming more and more the practice, in the gradual widening of the library field, to use a fair proportion of library income, in the purchase of books and

periodicals devoted to the industrial trades, looking to those most general, or in which the community specializes, eventually reaching those with fewer followers or students. Every community has carpenters and wood-workers and like common trades, and young people interested in them. From these the lines extend, including electricity and other popular studies, finally reaching the more advanced mechanical and engineering occupations. To these the library should add or expand in any special subject or calling of local interest. For instance, on account of the rapidly increasing cost of lumber and other building materials, no subject is of greater general interest now than cement, its manufacture and use, ranging from the plain sidewalk to the concrete block and concrete-steel building. Use of such books will justify almost any library in their purchase, if the community be but properly informed that the library has them.

There is no difficulty in getting a certain use of industrial, mechanical and engineering works by students who have attended colleges, technical and manual training schools. These come to the library all but demanding them as a right; they have not been disappointed in asking for the things needed in other branches in the process of their education, hence they see no reason for exception in this. And, of course, they are right. It is the shop-taught worker who needs more surely the help the library can and should give him. His wants should be looked after first by getting the books and periodicals that will be of benefit to him, and then by letting him know that they are for his especial use.

Surely a library can withstand censure for not having more than every other one of the latest popular novels if it is investing the odd dollars in books and periodicals that will aid some one in adding to his daily earning capacity; or it might not be poor policy to fail to add, to the six or eight or possibly dozen or two already on the shelves, the newest history of any country, but instead, to invest its cost in mechanical books and letting those who would benefit from their use know of it.

Alongside, or following closely, every effort to reach or benefit the man, should be the

effort to help the woman. Every woman whose horizon is broadened by a better working method; a wider knowledge of the better things of life; an acquaintanceship with art—be it pictures, music or the thing called the beautiful—is better equipped for anything the gods may provide than her less fortunate sister.

Therefore, together with the book for the machinist, let there be placed in the library the book for the teacher, (altogether there is little fear but that this is already there), the stenographer, the nurse, the cook, the machine operator, and for her sister and her sister's sister in every occupation; and it will not be found unwise to casually permit them to know of the books on How to appreciate pictures, How to enjoy good music, and all the other good things every librarian knows of.

That there should be no misunderstanding, it is here emphasized that there should be no sex favoritism in the library propaganda. The needs of the mechanic are pressing, but not a whit more so than those of his sister who is earning her livelihood, or who is to take up that other great calling, wifehood. And for fear the women who hear me will think Mr. Roosevelt was not as broad as he should have been, justice shall be rendered unto him by giving the entire sentence from which was taken the quotation with which this was begun. Listen: "Exactly as no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother." In other words, the contention is that the library should strive as hard to aid the modern manual training, domestic science and trade school idea as it does any other department of educational work. It is a wide field, and offers opportunities as broad and useful as any it attempts to fill.

If to the story-hour for children, the illustrated lectures on travel and other cultural lines, there be added courses of talks for workers by those who know their needs, the library will have at least tried to do its share in a movement which is worthy of much more serious consideration. It will be another

wire in the cable with which library workers are endeavoring to tie to the institution they represent the mass of young people who leave the schools at 14 and soon after, and which the library finds nearly as hard to hold as do the schools.

So may one not say, then, with due acknowledgment to the poet of the olden time:

"Teach them to teach themselves. He and she are naturally clever. From his earliest years, when he was a little fellow only so big, he made little wagons of leather, and frogs out of pomegranate rinds; while she, the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed dainty, played mother with grain dollies and made mudpies and baked them in the sun; each so cleverly. Ah, both of them—both of them!"

OUTLINE FOR A WORKING COLLECTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND AIDS TO ITS USE.

By WILLIAM L. POST.*

INTRODUCTION

MUCH has been written and said about the great mass of information contained in a collection of United States public documents. Glowing word pictures have been painted of their use, or more generally of their abuse; and so vivid have been these accounts that the average librarian has shuddered at the thought of being some day compelled to resurrect the government publications in the basement or attic.

Now all this is but a foolish travesty, perpetrated by unwise and uninformed enthusiasts, to the detriment rather than the benefit of the use of these valuable publications.

Let us logically approach the subject from a basis of the viewpoint of a searcher after knowledge, rather than that of an inflated egotist whose views of all things are colored by the sense of his own importance and the finality of his opinions.

In the consideration of the subject of public documents in the relation to reference work, two questions naturally arise—What should a collection of government publications include, and what bibliographic aids are at hand to make such a collection of service?

Although it will be freely admitted that government publications are a valuable asset in any library large enough and rich enough to take proper care of them, it is safe to say that no other class of valuable literature is

*Mr. Post recently resigned his position as Superintendent of Documents to enter other fields of work.

so little appreciated or used. This is not a surprising condition when one considers the meager means at hand to aid in their study, and the enormous quantity of unrelated material included in a collection of these governmental papers.

Congress, the Executive Departments, and the numerous independent bureaus, boards, and commissions, print and reprint, and the output is as varied as it is extensive.

With no systematic method of publication, and in most instances without any oversight whatever, the whims of personal authors are humored to a degree which gives rise, in the publications of even a single department, to many grave questions for the consideration of the librarian and the cataloger.

Uniformity is an unknown term in most of the publishing offices of the Government, the few exceptions serving merely to emphasize the great need of an editorial department, composed of experienced editors and persons trained in library science, to be charged with the duty of preserving system in all governmental issues.

THE FIVE SERIES

A collection of United States Government publications naturally divides into five classes:

1. The original prints of the documents and reports of the first fourteen Congresses, the Continental Congress papers, and the various compilations of proceedings, documents, etc., termed "Early Congress Papers."

2. The numbered Congressional documents and reports from the beginning of the 15th Congress, composing the "Congressional series" or "Sheep set," as it is more familiarly called, on account of its sheep-skin binding.

3. The "Departmental series," composed of the publications of the various Executive Departments, independent offices, boards, and commissions.

4. The "Proceedings of Congress."

5. The unnumbered publications of the Congressional committees, etc., termed "Miscellaneous Publications of Congress."

PART I. OUTLINE OF A COLLECTION OF U. S. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

I. EARLY CONGRESS PAPERS

The Documents and journals of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods do not properly come within the scope of the U. S. government publication.

The whole ground of these pre-governmental issues has been thoroughly covered by the late Paul Leicester Ford, in his valuable work entitled, "Material for a bibliography of the Continental Congress," and later by Mr. Herbert Friedenwald in his paper presented to the American Historical Association, and printed in its annual report for 1896, entitled "The Journals and papers of the Continental Congress." Appended to

this paper is an exhaustive bibliography of the Journals of the Congress.

The lack of information as to the Congressional documents, and reports of the prints of the first fourteen Congresses, while greatly to be deplored, is easily accounted for. The printing during the very early Congresses was done without any general provision of law. The discretion in this matter was reposed in the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the limited editions thus ordered account for the scarcity of the original prints. Even as early as 1829, when an attempt was made to reprint the more important of these early papers, it was reported to Representative Barringer, by the Clerk of the House, that from 1793 to 1803 not a vestige of manuscript, and only a scattered few printed copies, were extant. (See Congressional Debates, v. 5, p. 376).

The destruction of the Capitol in 1814 cost most of the remaining surplus of all the documents, and heightened the interest in a reprint of them in a more accessible form. Year after year attempts were made to accomplish this end, but political feuds and personal animosities created much dissension and spirited debate, and it was not until March 2, 1831, that the following bill was presented for the third reading and passed:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Clerk of the House of Representatives hereby is authorized and directed to subscribe for 750 copies of the compilation of the Congressional documents proposed to be made by Gales and Seaton; Provided, That the documents shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House; and provided also, That the price paid for the printing of copies shall be at the rate not exceeding that of the price paid to the printer of Congress for printing the documents of the two Houses.

In a speech on that date, in reply to a scathing opposing tirade on the part of Mr. Jesse Speight, of North Carolina, Mr. William Drayton, of South Carolina, said:

The documents referred to comprehend those state papers of the Executive and its departments, and those reports of both branches of Congress, which are of peculiar importance, from their throwing light upon the principles of the interior and exterior policy of our Government during the long interval which elapsed from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the year 1813. The contents of these papers are known to but few. Of many of them there are but two or three copies now extant, and others of them are only to be found in manuscript in the possession of a small number of persons. Surely the records of the United States, upon subjects which ought to be familiar to every senator and representative, should be easily attainable, and yet the reverse is notoriously the fact.

The "American State Papers," in 38 volumes, which were the outcome of this and subsequent legislation, are doubtless among the most valuable public documents ever provided for by Congress.

This compilation can be found in nearly all the large libraries, and when it is realized that it contains reprints of the more important documents of all classes from 1789 to 1833, and of some classes up to 1838,

also many others which had never before been printed; when their convenient form, excellent execution, and liberal indexing are taken into account, the questions of "how many" and "what were" the papers of the earlier Congresses will no longer disturb the minds of the public in general; though no compilation or reprint can ever take the place of or lessen the interest in the original prints in the eyes of librarians and bibliographers.

The various collections examined by me in the preparation of a list of the "Papers of the first 14 Congresses," which will form a part of the third edition of the Checklist of U. S. Public Documents now being prepared in the Public Documents Office, were all found to be far from complete, and the scarcity of the original prints makes this portion of a collection something to be read of rather than wrestled with by all but a favored few librarians.

2. THE CONGRESSIONAL SERIES

Even a casual glance at the imposing line of sheep bound volumes which constitute a complete collection of this great series, causes one to wonder what Congress does to necessitate such extensive documentary records; but when it is learned that the first 20 Congresses issued not to exceed 300 volumes altogether, while the 50th Congress alone issued fully that number, the wonderment doubtless increases, and leads naturally to a little investigation, and the disclosure of a condition of affairs unequalled for its peculiarities.

The series of "documents" is found to include not only annual reports provided by law to be laid before Congress, and those specially called for from the various Executive departments and independent bureaus, but also reports of individuals on more or less interesting subjects, not, however, connected in any way with current legislation, and often entirely foreign to any public question, as, for instance, the "Jefferson Bible," the only documented book in the series not bound in sheepskin.

The series of "reports" is found to be more uniform, containing only the reports of the various standing and special committees on the matters referred to them; no distinction, however, being made between those of a private and those of a public character, so that important reports are often buried amid a mass of useless matter. Beginning with the 58th Congress, 3d session, the reports on private bills, simple and concurrent resolutions are omitted from the volumes into which their numbering would naturally bring them, and are bound only for the distributing officers and librarians of Congress in lettered volumes. This form of economy in printing is an impediment rather than an expedient, for it breaks the consecutive numbering, greatly interferes with the

indexing, and creates a new set of volumes which will be difficult to classify.

It is doubtful if anyone could master the notation of the documents composing this series, as the absurd and unintelligible combinations of figures are not only bewildering but meaningless. To assign a number to a document, and then separate that number into parts, and the several parts into volumes, which in turn have parts whose parts are volumned, constructs a notation so absurd as to be amusing. Yet this is exactly what is done in many instances, and sometimes six or seven combinations are necessary to give the full notation.

What could and should be done is to adopt a scheme of numbering which would not only do away with all duplication, but bring together in separate series the documents transmitted from a Department, or the reports of a Committee, thus collating to a degree this mass of unrelated material and making it possible to eliminate from the permanently bound sets all unimportant and ephemeral material without disturbing the sequence of numbers or volumes.

A step has been taken in the right direction by creating a "library edition" of these congressional publications, which omits all annuals and serial publications for the numbered series, and includes only those documents and reports of which Congress, strictly speaking, is the author. The change makes possible the prompt delivery of the more important publications, and avoids duplication. The fact that for Congressional use they are still included in the numbered series need not bother the librarian, as the future issues of the Document Indexes are to be so constructed as to indicate which are and which are not distributed to them as Congressional documents.

The adoption of the new buckram binding in place of sheepskin is another important achievement, and the old "sheep set" is practically destroyed, although the serial number arrangement may easily be retained by any library which prefers to so shelve its books.

Reference aids in studying and classifying the Congressional series

1. Checklist of public documents, containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the 1st to the 53d Congress, etc., 2d edition. Issued by F. A. Crandall, Superintendent of Documents, 1895. (Out of print.)
2. Tables of and annotated index to the Congressional series of United States public documents; compiled by William L. Post, Superintendent of Documents, 1902. (Out of print.)
3. Advance sheets class, 53d Congress; issued Jan. 12, 1909. (Supplemental to the Tables and Index.)
4. Document indexes, schedules of volumes in each session of Congress, with their serial numbers for a portion of the time.

3. DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

After the Congressional documents and reports are disposed of, the next great step, and the hardest step, is to logically list, classify, and describe those issues of the Executive departments and independent publishing offices, of which there are many thousands. These departmental issues are many of them scarce; many more are useless; and some are unattainable from any source, references to them being all that remains. It will never be known just what constitutes a complete file of the departmental issues, but of the more important a copy is now preserved in the Public Documents Library, and they will some day be brought to the attention of investigators by proper listing and indexing. Many are of great historical value, and contain records of events found in no other form.

The nine Executive departments, with their aggregate of several hundred bureaus, many of which are again subdivided into numerous offices, divisions and sections, and all issuing publications, annually, monthly, and even daily, on subjects ranging from agriculture to astronomy, provide publications sought for by the scientist and scholar because of their valuable contents, and avoided by the library assistant, because of the difficulty of applying any rules to their cataloging and classification.

There are no guides to this portion of a collection. The Agriculture Department publications can be reliably checked by the List of publications of the Agriculture Department, 1892-1902, with analytical index, compiled by William Leander Post, Superintendent of Documents, 1904; and other publishing offices may be checked by the Advance Sheets to the 3d edition of the Checklist of U. S. Public Documents, now being issued by the Public Documents Office. From these lists also the classification as used by the Superintendent of Documents may be obtained, and its use by the larger libraries, at least, is suggested.

4. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

This series, possibly the most valuable from a historic point of view of all the published or adopted publications of the Government, presents in the volumes of a complete set, all the authorized accounts of the debates and proceedings in both the Senate and House of Representatives from their organization to the present time.

Up to the close of the first session of the 18th Congress, none but the newspaper accounts of the doings of Congress were recorded, and these accounts were so biased and partisan in their tendency that it is doubtful if any of them can be considered authentic. The Journals were the only official records, and were deemed sufficient. Many and heated were the debates regarding the

advisability of providing the people in general with authorized accounts of the Congressional proceedings, but no influence could be brought to bear to defeat so powerful an antagonist as the press, which, of course, fought bitterly for so lucrative a perquisite.

Thomas Lloyd, a New York publisher, at the "First session of the House of Representatives of the United States" took down in shorthand and printed full reports of the proceedings of that body. (*Congressional Register; or history of the proceedings and debates of the first House of Representatives of the United States of America*, namely . . . containing an impartial account of the most interesting speeches and motions, and accurate copies of remarkable papers laid before and offered to the House. Taken in shorthand by Thomas Lloyd, New York: Printed by Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, and for T. Lloyd, the proprietors, MDCCCLXXXIX, 2 volumes.) It is to be regretted that encouragement was not given for the continuation of this pioneer effort. While lacking in many ways, it had the advantage of being contemporaneous with the events which it recorded.

At the 2d session of the 4th Congress, when Lloyd and Thomas Carpenter petitioned Congress to subscribe to their respective reports, a motion to expend \$1600 for that purpose "was passed in the negative" (to use a phrase characteristic of that time), on the ground of "unnecessary extravagance" and "lack of precedent." The expenditure for the same purpose for a single session of Congress aggregates many times that amount for printing and binding alone, to say nothing of the cost of reporting, transcribing and editing.

As early as the 15th Congress Gales and Seaton petitioned Congress for aid in publishing the "Annals of Congress," a series of volumes compiled from the stenographic notes of Joseph Gales, Sr., who reported the Congressional proceedings for the *Independent Gazetteer* of Philadelphia, of which he was the editor up to 1799; a paper later removed to Washington, D. C., with its name changed to *National Intelligencer*, with Joseph Gales, Jr., first as assistant editor and then as sole proprietor. It was not, however, until 1849 that Congressional aid was extended to this worthy enterprise, when provision was made for the purchase of a sufficient number of sets to insure its completion.

This series does not contain full reports of the proceedings, but gives sketches of the more important debates and a few speeches, covering the period from March 4, 1789, to May 27, 1824, 1st Congress, 1st session, to 18th Congress, 1st session.

Twenty-five years prior to the purchase of these "Annals" at the 2d session of the 18th Congress, the "Register of Debates" had been begun by Gales and Seaton, though it was not until several years later, at the 2d ses-

sion of the 19th Congress, that they received any official recognition. This publication was continued until the close of the 25th Congress, 1st session, Oct. 16, 1837. The work is well bound, printed on good paper in double column pages, numbering 14 volumes in 29 books.

At the commencement of the 23d Congress Messrs. Blair and Rives began the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Congressional Globe," which later took the place of the "Register," and the 109 volumes in a complete set comprises the best and only official record from its commencement to the close of the 42d Congress, March 3, 1873.

Two other attempts to record and publish the proceedings of Congress were made, one by Duff Green for the 23d Congress, 1st session, which received no encouragement from Congress, and the other by James A. Houston for the Senate of the 30th Congress, 1st session, an order for which was given by the body, a contract they were compelled to pay a bonus to abrogate at the close of the first session on account of the unsatisfactory character of the work.

To John Sherman belongs the distinction of being the first person recorded as advocating the purchase of the *Globe* plant and the continuation of the publication of the debates and proceedings under the exclusive supervision of Congress. He proposed the amendment to the legislative appropriation act of July 20, 1868, which resulted in the present method of recording and publishing in the *Congressional Record*.

The *Record* is still issued in the same form in which it was begun at the commencement of the 43d Congress in 1873.

A neat and complete list of the volumes comprised in a complete set of the *Proceedings of Congress* has just been issued by the Superintendent of Documents, being Free List no. 2. It will form a reliable checklist for the use of librarians.

5. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS OF CONGRESS

The miscellaneous unnumbered publications which are issued by the direct authority of Congress without the intervention of any executive office or officer, are very miscellaneous indeed. The most important among those thus issued in past years are the collected papers of Madison, 3 volumes, 1840; of Hamilton, 7 volumes, 1850-51; and of Jefferson, 9 volumes, 1853-54; Hickey's *Constitution*, of which many editions were issued; Lanman's *Dictionary of Congress*, also issued in several editions; Force's *American archives*, 9 volumes; Blair's *Diplomatic correspondence*, 1783-89, 7 volumes; a reprint of the early *Finance reports*, 7 volumes; Schoolcraft's *History of the Indian tribes*, 6 volumes. Among works of private publishers bought by Congress and distributed in like manner, were: *Life and works of John Adams*, 10 volumes; Elliott's *Debates*

on the Federal Constitution, 5 volumes; Public land laws, 2 volumes; Mayo's Pension laws, 1 volume; Elliott's Diplomatic code, 2 volumes. These are but samples from a very long list which it would be useless to recite here, as all are more or less familiar with their names; although being important, their edition is usually limited, and the distribution therefore restricted. It is a sad fact that of the most useless publications the largest editions are printed. It is not now so much the fashion as it once was for Congress to make itself the purchaser and publisher of miscellaneous volunteer publications. This is more and more left to the Executive Departments, by which, it is reasonable to suppose, such compilations may be more authoritatively and more minutely supervised. Yet there have been recent instances of the Congressional publications of such compilations without the assent of the executive offices most directly interested. Among such publications are the Indian treaties of 1873, not recognized as authentic by the Indian Office; Treaties in force, 1899, not approved by the State Department; and Historical register and dictionary of the United States Army, 1789-1903, upon the title page of which the War Department placed a "Note," which states: "This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by direction of Congress."

There are, however, several important series in this class of governmental literature: The manuals of each House of Congress, containing their rules, precedents, etc.; the confidential documents of the Senate; Congressional bills which are drafts of proposals which are desired to have enacted into law; publications of proceedings and documents presented by special Commissions and Boards of investigation; hearings before Committees of Congress on pending questions; trials of contested election cases before Committees of Congress; memorial addresses on the lives and character of many prominent men who have served also in one of the legislative bodies; speeches almost innumerable, which are also to be found in the bound volumes of proceedings.

Nothing has as yet been published which will aid the collector in the procuring or classifying of these publications. The fact that most of them are unobtainable, even in their current issues, may soothe the spirits of the impatient bibliophile who is laboring to complete his collection. When the checklist is complete this portion will reveal many surprises, and the attempt to secure the publications later will produce continuous disappointments.

PART II. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC AIDS

Doubtless a fond dream of all those who frequently consult the United States public documents is that some day provision will

be made for the preparation of a complete catalog of these valuable papers; and there is evidence that even at a very early date this same necessity was fruitlessly discussed.

That these early discussions contemplated merely the listing of the "Congressional documents" is evident, and was at that time imperative, as not even the Departments themselves made collections of their own publications, nor could they tell with any assurance of accuracy what they had issued. Practically the same condition exists in this day of library development, for, with but few exceptions, the Executive departments or other government publishing offices, make no effort to preserve files of their current publications, or attempt to collect the earlier issues. The fact is that the library in the office of the Superintendent of Documents is the only one possessing a general collection of these miscellaneous publications, and this accounts for the checklist now being issued from that office being the first to include a comparatively full record of all U. S. Government publications.

The indexing of Government publications, that most important feature in making publications valuable as reference works, was almost entirely neglected at first. That of the Congressional documents and reports was done in the early days at long intervals and by people with differing ideas as to how the work could best be accomplished, so that the five indexes covering the period from the 1st to the 25th Congress, 1789-1839, present no systematic form nor accurate entry of the publications they purport to include, and in the earliest issues have been found absolutely useless as a means of identifying the publications.

A comprehensive plan of listing and indexing was first proposed by Thomas F. Gordon at the 3d session of the 25th Congress in 1839, and thereafter agitated for several sessions. It was never adopted, although many of his suggestions were appropriated in later indexes.

On June 12, 1874, Mr. A. R. Spofford, then Librarian of Congress, submitted to the Senate a memorandum "concerning a complete index to the documents and debates of Congress" (43d Cong., 1st sess., S. Mis. doc. 125, serial no. 1584). His plan was very extensive, including not only the indexing of the Congressional documents from 1789 to that date, but also all the volumes containing the records of the Proceedings of Congress,—Annals, Register, and Globe; the American State papers; Wait's State papers; Statutes-at-Large; Journals of the Continental Congress; Force's American archives; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence of the Revolution; Madison's report of the Debates in the Federal Convention (Madison papers); and Elliott's Debates in the state constitutional conventions, a total of 1600 volumes.

Perhaps Mr. Spofford could have evolved a usable index to this great mass of material or his "topical" plan suggested in the report, but after some years of experience in the practical work of indexing at least some of these identical publications, I am led to believe that such an index is not at all what is desired to unseal the veritable treasures which are buried in the public documents. A dictionary catalog is what is needed.

WORK OF THE DOCUMENT OFFICE

Congress could provide for no more useful and valuable publications than a thorough index to all of its published proceedings and a complete catalog of Government publications from the foundation of the Government, works of such magnitude as to require special legislation to insure their completion, and for which no checklists or indexes, however well constructed, can be considered satisfactory substitutes.

All that seems possible to accomplish without special Congressional aid is being done by the Superintendent of Documents. The Printing Act of Jan. 12, 1895, provided for the preparation of three publications by his office, the "Comprehensive index" or "Document catalogue," containing in dictionary arrangement entries for all the Congressional and Departmental publications issued during the period catalogued, the "Consolidated index" or "Document index," to take the places of the indexes to the volumes of the "Sheep set," and issued for each session of Congress, commencing with the 54th Congress, 1st session; and the "Monthly catalogue," begun in January, 1895, and issued periodically as its title indicates, including entries for all publications issued during the month covered.

With the preparation of these extensive and necessarily laborious publications the obligatory duty of the office ceases, but notwithstanding the small force and many other hindrances, every effort has been put forth to aid and interest the librarians and the public at large in Government publications.

What is now being done of a retrospective character is to list and index fully the publications of each of the Departments separately; providing in the tables or lists all the necessary bibliographic information, with copious notes, and, wherever necessary, a statement of the contents of a series or volume; the index supplying subject, author, and often title references to every article or paper included in the volumes listed.

Two publications under this plan have been completed, viz., "Tables of, and annotated index to, the Congressional series of United States Public Documents, 1902" and "List of publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with analytical index, 1904," both of which I personally compiled as models for future issues. The first of these comprises complete tables of the Con-

gressional documents series, arranged by serial numbers, from the 15th to the 52d Congress, both inclusive, with an annotated index containing author and subject entries for all of the 98,875 documents included in the series for that period, except those of a private or unimportant character. When this great task was completed work was begun on the "Departmental series," taking each department by itself in the order in which it appears in the official library classification. The Agriculture list and index alone makes a book of 623 pages. It gives an absolutely complete list of the Department's publications, including 1902, with analytical references to all papers therein, however short or unimportant. This list is denominated "Department list no. 1" and is but a contribution toward the "Bibliography of United States public documents," which will be compiled from such lists as soon as they are all issued and corrected.

It is expected that the other Department lists will be compiled in accordance with the plan of the Agriculture list, and in elaboration of the lists given in the Checklist advance sheets, and will be made as full and accurate as research can make them; a task which, though well under way, will take some time for its accomplishment.

POORE'S PIONEER PUBLICATION

The Senate on March 24, 1881, passed a resolution calling on all the Executive Departments to communicate to it as full lists as possible of all books, reports, documents and pamphlets printed or published by them from 1789 to 1881.

In response the Interior Department sent in a list covering 76 pages, of which 55 were devoted to the circulars of the General Land Office, and the remainder to lists of annual reports and numbered series of various bureaus, with less than 100 entries for miscellaneous publications. The Attorney-General transmitted a 12 page list of the publications of his department, nearly all of which were Congressional documents; the Secretary of the Navy's list was 15 pages long, chiefly of the publications of the Navigation Bureau; and the War Department's list of 19 pages was equally deficient.

The Secretary of the Treasury stated in reply that "The records of this Department fail to give the information called for, as it is within a short time only that steps have been taken to preserve in consecutive order the various reports, documents, pamphlets, and circulars, etc., issued therefrom."

There is no evidence that the State and Post-office Departments made any reply whatever.

These lists, obtained to aid in the compilation of a catalog of Government publications provided for by act of Congress, July 27, 1882, and finally entrusted to the direction of Ben. Perley Poore, were all transmitted

within 15 months from the date of the call, and are not only unnecessarily deficient, but the titles are so abbreviated that it is almost impossible to identify the publications. Another fruitless effort to obtain lists of the Department publications was made under date of July 30, 1898, when a dragnet letter was sent out by the Superintendent of Documents in the hope of obtaining full lists from 1881 to that date, but only a few responses were received and these added but little to the knowledge already possessed.

Of the 3,063 books, pamphlets and documents found and cataloged by Poore in his unwieldy and unreliable catalog issued in 1885, and covering the period from the continental times to 1881, the greater portion were Congressional documents. In fact, such a small percentage of undocumented or departmental publications were included as to make the title of his work "Descriptive catalog of Government publications," a misnomer, as it is mainly a non-descriptive catalog of the numbered Congressional documents. It cost the Government over \$60,000 for compilation alone; one dollar for every publication cataloged.

AMES'S COMPREHENSIVE INDEX

Dr. John G. Ames, in the preface of his continuation of the work of Poore ("Comprehensive index of the publications of the United States, 1889-1893"), declares that "nothing else would so greatly subserve the convenience of all public men, the libraries of the country, and all others who have occasion to consult the public documents" as a "carefully prepared and exhaustive index." Like its predecessor, this index also proved deficient as to "Departmental documents," to say nothing of its lack of "Comprehensiveness" and its hopeless originality in form.

THE FIRST CHECKLIST

In 1892, however, Dr. Ames contributed to the aid of the searcher for knowledge in the unilluminated labyrinth of public documentology, a valuable "List of Congressional documents from the 15th to the 51st Congress, and of the Government publications containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the 1st to the 51st Congress, with miscellaneous lists of public documents, and historical and bibliographical notes; prepared by John G. Ames, 1892." Eighty-three of its 120 pages are devoted to a list of Congressional documents arranged by Congress, session, series and volume, while the few remaining pages contain references to the "Proceedings of Congress" and an annotated list of the more important annual reports and a few of the miscellaneous publications of the various departments.

SECOND EDITION OF CHECKLIST

In 1895, soon after the establishment of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, the

copy for a second edition of this list was generously turned over to it by Dr. Ames, and after considerable revision, with numerous additions, it was finally issued as "Checklist of public documents containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the 1st to the 53d Congress, together with miscellaneous lists of documents, and historical and bibliographical notes. Second edition, issued by F. A. Crandall, 1895."

In this edition, besides the Congressional series and the proceedings of Congress, many new lists were included of miscellaneous publications. A note on the "Earlier Congresses" by John A. Hickox was prefixed, and three appendixes were added, containing (1) A list of authors of the various Government explorations and surveys; (2) A list of Government catalogs; and (3) An index "showing where in the set of Congressional documents the more important executive and other reports may be found." These appendixes and additional lists were compiled by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

In the preface it is said: "That this work is a complete checklist of public documents is not by any means asserted; but it becomes nearer being so than any preceding publications, and the collection of material for a new and more complete edition will be at once begun and steadily continued. There is apparently no reason why, with care and effort, a substantially complete list of the public documents of the United States from the foundation of the Government may not be compiled and published a year or two hence." The "collection of material" has been "steadily continued" ever since, and the advance sheets of the third edition of the Checklist is registering the result.

This second edition of the Checklist, compiled under conditions which made accuracy difficult and completeness impossible, proved of such value that the edition of 3000 copies was soon exhausted, and a reprint would have been made, were it not for the fact, already stated, that a plan of fully listing and indexing the publications of each department separately was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS

Other lists of Government publications issued prior to the edition of the Checklist now being published are as follows:

Catalog of the United States Senate Library, prepared by E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian. 1895. 114 pp. (53d Cong., 3d sess., S. Mis. doc. 83, serial no. 3281.)

Important serial documents published by the Government and how to find them; prepared by Alonzo W. Church, librarian of the Senate, and James M. Baker, assistant librarian, 1897. 91 pp. (54th Cong., 2d sess., S. Doc. 103, serial no. 3470.)

Finding list of important serial documents published by the Government in the Library of the United States Senate; prepared by

James M. Baker. 1901. 281 pp. (56th Cong., 2d sess., S. Doc. 238, serial no. 4043.)

Catalog of the Library of the United States Senate; prepared by Clifford Warden, 1901. 235 pp.

By comparing these lists it will be found that they bear out little individuality of merit, all covering the same ground, and doing this in almost the same manner. Mistakes made in one are perpetuated in all, showing lack of investigation and verification on the part of the various compilers. These efforts are useful, however, in proving two things, namely, that a checklist must be made from a careful examination of the publications to be listed, and that a more systematic form of entry, and a simpler method of reference must be devised before it can be of use to those who are not experts on the confusing question of public documents. The merits claimed for the new list cover these points, and it is hoped that it will be found to be improved in comprehensiveness, accuracy and facility of reference.

THE THIRD EDITION

The publication in the preface to Department List no. 1, the Agriculture list, of a description of my scheme of classification for United States Public Documents, called forth so many inquiries from libraries as to the other Department lists and classifications, that, as the work on them was still far from complete, it was thought best to print, without further delay in advance sheet form, this large store of accumulated information with the hope that in conjunction with the complete classification for Government publications, which would then eventually be finished, it would arouse new interest as well as aid in the study and accumulation of public documents.

This Checklist, upon which the Superintendent of Documents' Office is now engaged, and of which advance sheets are being issued, will contain not only full lists of publications of each department and independent bureau, office, commission, and board, so far as known, but also a reprint of the Congressional tables with additions to date, and a more elaborate index containing entries for the more important executive and other reports issued as Congressional documents, alphabetically arranged with an author, subject, or title list of miscellaneous publications issued by the Departments, etc., and references to the various publishing offices represented, as well as to the series listed.

It should be borne in mind that this work is based on the official library classification in use in the Public Documents office; that the tables therein given will represent a reprint of its shelf-list cards, and that, with but few exceptions, entry will be made only for publications found in that library. It cannot, therefore, be claimed that it will list all the publications of the Government, except in

the cases of the Agriculture Department, Fish Commission, Board on Geographic Names, Government Printing Office, Department of Labor, National Academy of Sciences, and National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, all of which are thought to be complete, but that it will be by far the most extensive list of such publications ever issued is unhesitatingly asserted.

There is no doubt but that this plan of Checklist and Departmental lists, if carried out, will present satisfactory substitutes for all former lists of Government publications. The advance sheets of the Checklist are something over one-third issued, and one Department list has been published. Experience, coupled with a finer collection of the publications will make the issue of a reference work of superior value possible, and it is to be hoped that upon its completion, authority may be obtained to issue supplements to keep it corrected up to date, and also for the preparation of a dictionary catalog of the entire collection, compiled on the lines and coming down to the date of the present Document catalog.

CONCLUSION

And now that we know the scope and have been introduced to the various sources of information obtainable on the subject of a public documents collection, what conclusions can we draw as to their value?

As to the collection itself, a large volume might be written describing its many peculiarities and intimately detailing its ramifications. But such a task must be left to the discerning librarian who some time in the future may acquire sufficient knowledge, not now possessed by anyone, to compile a comprehensive handbook on the subject. The pioneer efforts have taught us what not to do; the present attempts at listing and classifying are clearing the way for a broader view and a more lasting record of the subject; and our knowledge thus obtained will be the foundation upon which a catalog of the U. S. Public Documents can be started; but to-day there is not sufficient information in hand to warrant more elaborate publications than those which the Public Documents Office is issuing. Public document experts can be counted on one hand with some fingers to spare. The field is a wide one and is open to all who delight in hard work of a pioneer character, and who are willing to take as their reward the satisfaction of knowing they have accomplished something for the public good.

The laurels are few in this field of endeavor, but if consecrated efforts are devoted to a mastery of the subject, and the attempts of the neophyte to enlighten are successfully discouraged, the future of public documents as useful reference works, and their permanent place in the library, are assured.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

IN response to the call of the Bretton Woods conference for more co-operation and co-operative aids, the Bureau of Education is planning the early completion of its projected report on Special collections in libraries in the United States. The work is being done under the editorial direction of Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, of Columbia University, with Miss Isadore G. Mudge as assistant.

The Bureau of Education began work on this list in 1908, when, under date of Nov. 2, circulars were sent to librarians of all public, society and school libraries of more than 5000 volumes, asking for reports of any special collections under their charge. Such libraries as responded at all to this request did so promptly and generously, but these constitute only a small fraction of the 2208 institutions to which circulars were sent. While many of the libraries which failed to report probably possess no special collections, others are known to be particularly rich in such material, and their final co-operation in this work is of the utmost importance.

A second circular will be sent to a selected list of the libraries which did not respond to the first request. All librarians who receive this circular are urged to report at once upon (1) any collections of books, pamphlets, periodicals and documents in their libraries, provided such collections are of unusual value, either because of completeness in foreign literature or early literature of the subject, or because the works in them are monumental in character or of unusual rarity; (2) collections of interest primarily because of their history and associations, and (3) unique copies of any book.

In general, local history collections in a public library will be taken for granted, and need be included in the report only when of more than local interest through some part which the locality has played in the national history, or because of some special question of language, literature, or religion.

While reports are asked from all general libraries, the librarians of all law, medical, theological, historical, scientific, technical and other highly specialized libraries are particularly urged to report upon the special features of their collections. Librarians whose records will not allow them to make complete reports at once are asked to send such data as they can furnish, and those who have no special collections in their libraries are asked to report that fact.

The publication is to be a record, by subjects, of all such collections as are of sufficient extent and value to be of service to the serious student. At the Bretton Woods conference repeated emphasis was laid upon the fact that students and investigators must be given more information about special collec-

tions on their subjects and must know in what libraries these collections can be found. The great use of such a record of special collections to the investigator and reference librarian is self-evident, but the final value and completeness of the work, and especially the date at which it can be issued, must largely depend upon the extent to which the librarians of the country co-operate with the editor by reporting at once upon their collections.

ISADORE G. MUDGE.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES*

PERHAPS the best way to begin a discussion of the development of the special library is to state briefly my conception of what is involved in the term "special" library. Many libraries have special collections on various subjects, and there exist in various places collections of books that are called libraries of this or of that. But these do not necessarily come within the scope of the term "special" library as I am here using it. By "special" library I mean an up-to-date working collection with a "special" librarian in charge; a collection so complete and well organized that it becomes an efficient tool in the daily work of those for whose use it is designed.

The purchase of a lot of books on a particular subject does not make a special library. The first essential of a special library is a special librarian. Without the librarian the library is dead. The special librarian is needed to put life into the collection and make of it a vital, growing, working force. This is the part of the problem that is most frequently neglected. Books are purchased and perhaps cataloged and a library is said to have come into existence. This may be literally true, but the important question is as to whether the new library is dead or alive, and this depends chiefly on whether it has been placed permanently in charge of an efficient librarian. The librarian of the special library must take an intelligent, active interest in the problems to which his special collection relates. He must read and study many and know the contents of more of the books in his charge. He must look at each problem from the view point of the investigator and collect in advance the data from every source that will be wanted for its solution. A live working collection of material will thus be brought together.

The constant use of the book as a tool in the daily work of the world will be the outcome of the special library movement. The special business or office library corresponds somewhat in aim and scope to that of a handbook, such as the engineer's handbook. The

* Paper read at the first annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association, in New York City, Nov. 5, 1909.

handbook aims to serve the purpose of a tool for daily use. The special working collection has a similar aim. Each book, pamphlet and article in the collection corresponds to a page in the handbook. Each should have a very definite part to play. While not exhaustive, the collection should be sufficiently complete to answer the customary demands upon it.

The development of the special library is somewhat analogous to the development of the special school in education. The college of general learning was at one time predominant, but the need was felt for special training and special schools in law, medicine, engineering, etc. Special colleges and schools have been established to meet these needs. The great university of to-day is not a single school, but a cluster of schools around the central school. A great university now has separate schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, mechanical, civil and electrical engineering, agriculture, forestry, pedagogy, journalism, library economy, commerce, etc. The number is steadily growing. I look to see a somewhat similar development in the library world. In the great library of the future the general collection will be used primarily to supplement the special libraries clustered about it. We realize that mere greatness does not constitute a great library. In practical usefulness the small, carefully selected and organized collection is much more valuable than a large but imperfectly organized collection.

In discussing library co-operation at the recent Bretton Woods conference of the American Library Association, the most helpful suggestions were in the direction of specialization. Recognizing that no one library can possibly adequately cover the entire field, it was suggested again and again that each library should attempt to specialize within some particular field. By thus specializing they will be able to co-operate in the most efficient manner. By thus specializing and by developing within each great library special collections the library will be able to perform much more effectively its important task of so organizing the vast amount of printed material that it can be used in the every day work of the world. We are extremely rich in books, pamphlets and especially periodicals containing valuable information on every conceivable subject, but how seldom is this information available for use in connection with current problems of industry, commerce, finance or government. The material must be so organized that it can be used by busy men in the settlement of the problem that must be decided this day or hour—by the lawyer preparing his brief, the physician treating a case, the legislator drafting a bill, the engineer or architect preparing a plan, the editor writing an editorial, the business man making an investment. Only by the systematic specialization of existing libraries and by the establishment of many special and of-

fice or business libraries can this be brought about. I believe that before long our great public libraries will not only have as at present numerous branch libraries of general literature, but will have branch libraries of municipal affairs, branch law, medical and engineering libraries and special commercial and business libraries of various kinds.

One of the best examples of specialization in library work is the development of the Legislative Reference library. This movement was started in 1890 by the establishment of the position of Legislative Reference librarian in the New York State Library. The State Library has a large general reference collection, organized and classified with reference to general uses. In order to make this material practically available in the work of legislation, it was found necessary first to secure a librarian with special training in economics, government and law, and second to collect, arrange and index material with special reference to problems of legislation. In 1906 the success of State Legislative Reference libraries led to the creation in Baltimore of a similar library for the city government. There is need for a special library of municipal affairs in every large city, either as a branch of the general public library system or as a separate department of the city government. A number of the national departments at Washington have established special office libraries. In the leading states of Europe the large government departments usually have quite a large office library. Among the departments of our state governments the Public Service Commission of New York City is the first to establish a complete working collection of this kind.

To meet the needs of the lawyer and physician special libraries of law and medicine have been established. The development of the engineering profession has brought with it the demand for special libraries of engineering. Large engineering firms have found the establishment of an efficient office library indispensable to their business. The great insurance interests have found special insurance libraries of practical value. Certain civic and commercial associations have demonstrated the value of a working office collection of material relating to the problems in which they are interested. Some of the large banking firms are making the office library an integral part of their equipment. A few large manufacturers have realized the practical value of an office library. The use of the office library in business has only just begun. I am confident that we will witness a remarkable development of business libraries. The time is not far distant when no great office building will be complete without a reference collection of books, directories and manuals and when most great engineering, industrial, commercial and financial firms will consider an efficient office library an indispensable part of their equipment.

ROBERT H. WHITTEN.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES' ASSOCIATION

THE first annual meeting of the Special Libraries' Association was held Friday, Nov. 5th in the rooms of The Merchants' Association of New York.

The attendance was exceptionally gratifying as to numbers and more especially as to the class of general libraries, institutions and large industrial and financial corporations. It indicates that the Association, which was organized in the late summer, represents a movement for which there is a great need throughout the large cities of the country—the interchange, by personal contact and through bulletins, of opinions, experiences and suggestions of persons in charge of municipal, civic, financial, banking, commercial, agricultural, insurance, and chamber of commerce libraries and departments of public and college libraries.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. John C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Library, president of the Association, briefly discussed the establishment of libraries, the part they played in the educational and business worlds, the significance and importance of the "special library," and then introduced Mr. S. C. Mead, secretary of The Merchants' Association of New York, who, after extending a welcome to the delegates, outlined what The Merchants' Association of New York is attempting through its statistical reference library, to place at the disposal of mercantile and professional interests of this city.

The rest of the program consisted of the following papers: Special libraries, Dr. Robert H. Whitten, librarian, Public Service Commission, 1st District, New York; Banking libraries, Miss Beatrice Carr, statistician, Fisk & Robinson, New York; Co-operation between special libraries, Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, librarian Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.; Specialized municipal libraries, Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, Public Service Commissioner, 1st District, New York; Co-operation in the publication of lists, Mr. George W. Lee, librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.; Maps and atlases, Miss Sarah Ball, librarian, Business Men's Branch, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

ANNA SEARS, Secretary.

THE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

(Reprinted from the *Michigan Alumnus*, October)

Some years ago a young woman who had just graduated from the University of Michigan announced her intention of going to the New York State Library School. A professor in the University hearing of her plans said sneeringly: "So you are going to learn how to dust books?" The remark is indicative of the repute in which many professors

hold library training. As a sequel to the above mentioned incident, I might say that after two years of study at the New York State Library School, the young lady in question came back to the University as an assistant in the library and is now one of our most helpful workers. As fate would have it, the sarcastic professor must now frequently go to that assistant for information in regard to the books he wishes to use both for himself and his class.

Five or six years ago, Professor John O. Reed, then Dean of the Summer School, had become convinced of the decided demand existing throughout the State for at least some elementary instruction in library methods. My predecessor, Professor R. C. Davis, was the pioneer in this country in giving bibliographical instruction to college students. His course, offered for the first time in 1879, has been given regularly ever since, to the great benefit of a large number of students, some of whom later took up library work. In the summer session, however, nothing had ever been offered either in bibliography or library methods, and Dean Reed endeavored to have these subjects represented in the summer session of 1904. A careful report on summer library schools was made at the time by the reference librarian, Mr. Finney, giving statistics of such schools in other states and recommending the establishment of similar courses at this University. Owing to the appearance of obstacles, which need not be discussed here, the course was not given at the time. Later, it was hoped that a course might be offered under the joint auspices of the State Library Commission and the University, but this, too, failed to materialize. Then, in 1906, the State Library Commission began to give elementary instruction in library methods to teachers in the summer courses at the various state normal schools. When Professor Effinger, in 1907, succeeded to the Deanship of the summer session, he asked me whether I would favor a summer library course, but as the State Library Commission had already announced such a course to be given at Lansing in the summer of 1908, I felt that the ground would be well covered and that it would be useless for us to duplicate the work. Last winter, however, the question came up again and, as at that time the plans of the State Library Commission in regard to the matter were uncertain, we decided to announce a course to run throughout the full eight weeks of the summer session.

Of course, there are summer schools and summer schools. I recently read of one in England which started June 4th and closed June 6th. No wonder that the poet of the "Pseudonyms," a club of English librarians, was moved to write his "Outlander's Song."

When I left school my father said:
"What will you do to earn your bread,
You have the church, the law, the sea."
Quoth I: "A library for me."

My education was so good
That every art I understood.
In all the "ologies" I'd crammed,
And what I didn't know I shammed.

I went to certain Summer Schools.
And there met several other fools.
I studied hard, and spared no pains;
The lecturers supplied the brains.

I learned to classify a book
Where none would ever think to look.
To catalog I would engage.
And never turn a title-page.

The first librarians in the land
(The rest don't count) took me in hand.
And what they taught, I heard with awe;
And when they cried: "D'ye see?"—I saw.

I did the things I ought to do;
And awoke by Indicators too.
I shrank in horror, struck quite dumb
From aught that was not Rule-of-Thumb.

I left the School a spick and span
Machine-made full librarian.
Quoth I: "I'll get a place, and then
I'll draw my pay and suck my pen."

But sooner said than done, I found,
Committees I could not get round,
Despite my manners, air and weight,
My frock-coat and certificate.

Now, what to do to earn my bread
I do not know; my funds are sped.
Librarianship's a fraud—that's clear;
For Africa I'll volunteer.

I hope that the author of these lines would be convinced from a study of our curriculum that the University of Michigan Summer School did not belong to the above mentioned class of schools. I feel sure that if he had attended our course he would not have gone to South Africa. In addition to the Librarian, who acted as Director and gave lectures on the physical side of the book, library administration, library buildings, book selection, etc., the following members of the regular staff assisted in the work of instruction: Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich, Accessioning, Classification, Loan systems; Miss Esther Smith, Cataloging and Shelf listing; Miss Frederika B. Gillette, Reference work. Mr. F. P. Jordan gave two introductory talks on the principles of classification; Mr. B. A. Finney, four on dictionaries, encyclopedias and public documents; and Miss Gertrude Woodard, of the University Law Library, a talk on law books and law libraries. Professor Davis, Librarian Emeritus, gave a lecture on manuscripts; and a series of five lectures on library work with children was given by Miss E. M. Goodrich, formerly of the University Library, but now Children's Librarian of the Ann Arbor Public Library. Mr. W. C. Hollands, the University binder, gave a most instructive and practical course in bookbinding, unique in that the students were instructed in the essentials of good library

binding and were taught to do the actual work of binding various kinds of books.

As visiting lecturers, we were fortunate enough to have the following, many of whom donated their services:

Miss N. J. Beadle, Battle Creek Public Library. Book mending.

Mr. W. E. Lewis, Manager, Library Bureau, Chicago. Library furniture and equipment.

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library. (1) The functions of a public library. (2) The work of a city library as illustrated by that of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Miss Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School. (1) What a library school can do that a summer school cannot. (2) The fiction problem. (3) Home-made reference material.

Mr. H. M. Utley, Librarian, Detroit Public Library. Management and operation of a branch library.

Mr. W. K. Walter, Vice Director, New York State Library. The New York State Library and its Library School.

Miss G. M. Walton, Librarian State Normal College, Ypsilanti. The work and scope of the Normal College Library.

Seventeen students took the full course. Twelve of these came from Michigan, and one from each of the following States: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio. Five were college graduates and four were or had been college students. Nine of the class had had library experience and two others had been appointed to library positions and came to the school to get some preliminary training.

Visits were made to the Ann Arbor Public Library, where the students had the opportunity of seeing some special features of public library work; the Normal College at Ypsilanti, a "small large library," as Miss Walton described it; and the Detroit Public Library with its newest branch, named after the late James L. Scripps. A full day was given up to the Detroit trip and included a visit to the Detroit *Free Press*, where we were shown over the plant and had the various phases of newspaper making explained to us by Mr. A. Moseley, the literary editor, after which the class had a most enjoyable lunch at the main building of the Public Library, and finished the afternoon by a visit to the private library of Mr. Clarence M. Burton, with its wealth of Americana.

"The visits to other libraries," said one of the students at the completion of the course, "were sources of inspiration as well as instruction, and went far toward developing a professional spirit and instilling the fraternal feeling which so characterizes the true librarian." "I came home from the Detroit trip," wrote another library assistant, "with an impatient desire to get into the real

work, and try to put into practice a few of the many helpful things which have been given us."

Judging from the comments of the students they seemed well satisfied with the course as planned and carried out. This was gratifying to the instructors who had some misgivings about the possibility of finding the right plane on which to build the course. The class had in it so many students with varying preparation that it was at times hard to say what could be taken for granted and what had to be gone into from the beginning. "I took the course to get a broader look at library work, not for the detailed information," said one student, and, she added, "it proved to be one of the most delightful and profitable summers I have ever spent."

One librarian of a small high school who had struggled along for several years without any library training, took the work and found it most profitable. "The course as given," said she, "has far more than fulfilled the expectations of one who came to get instruction in classifying, cataloging, bookmending, etc., to be put to practical use in a small library—yet fully expecting that a large part of the course would be way beyond the scope of her work and so of little practical value. But the work in every department has been made very practical to one whose work is even very limited; none of it has been beyond one who came with the most limited preparation; and at the same time it has opened up a much wider view of library work, a broader conception of its possibilities, and has inspired an enthusiasm that sends one away with anticipations of pleasure to be derived from the daily work of the year to come."

The question has frequently been asked us, and more often since beginning this new work, whether we were planning eventually to establish a regular library school with a full year course. Our answer has usually been that we were not yet ready for that step, that we do not at present have the requisite amount of room in the library building, nor could we spare from the working time of our present staff a sufficient number of days and hours to properly look after such a school, and that the whole matter is one for the University authorities to decide. To us it would seem to be the final logical outcome of the summer course, which we feel has already justified its existence in the University, but we would be loath to urge branching out into more ambitious fields until ample provision could be made. If the University of Michigan is ever to have a full course library school, none but the highest ideals should satisfy us. That such a training school is needed in the State, no person familiar with library conditions in Michigan would dispute.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The library of the University of North Carolina enjoys the distinction of being the oldest state university library in the United States. Its history, embracing a period of 114 years, is contemporaneous with that of the university, in whose varying fortunes it has shared.

From its foundation in 1795 to 1885 its book collection consisted of three parts, the university library proper and the libraries of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies. These three parts were merged in 1885, and in 1905 were made to constitute the present library. In the latter year the university assumed complete charge of its administration and maintenance, and since then, though continuing to profit by the hearty co-operation of the societies, has conducted it as an active, effective university department.

The present library building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, was completed in September, 1907. It was planned solely for library purposes, and after two years of thorough testing has proven splendidly adapted to the requirements made of it. It is situated on a beautifully terraced plot in the northwestern corner of the campus near the fraternity halls and faces east towards the Caldwell monument and Alumni Hall. It is of pepper and salt white pressed brick, with concrete trimmings, and fits well in the campus plan for other university buildings. Architecturally it is of the simple, pleasing classic style. Its long line of 124 feet on the front is relieved by a central projecting façade in which is the main entrance with ornamented arch and single window above and two-story panelled windows between pilasters to the right and left. The approach from the center of the campus is by means of a broad gravelled walk, which is crossed at right angles at the base of the terrace steps by a smaller one running lengthwise the building. Broad concrete steps lead from the terrace to the doorway and vestibule landing, from which another short flight leads to the central lobby or main hall of the building. On either side of the vestibule are curving stairways, which meet in a landing immediately above it and lead from it, in a broad short flight, to the second floor. In front, to the right and left of the stairs, are two small cloak rooms. To the right and left of the lobby, and occupying the entire main wings of the building, are the reference and reading rooms. Both are light and spacious and are equipped with heavy oak shelving, racks, tables and chairs especially adapted to their appropriate uses. They are separated from the lobby by a series of arched glass partitions and doors, which render them free from noise incident to passing in the lobby, but at the same time easy of supervision from the delivery desk. In the rear, to the left of the

stack room, is the room for bound periodicals; in the center, the stack room itself, and to the right, a narrow hallway leading to a side entrance and the librarian and cataloger's rooms. Between the vestibule and the entrance to the stack, slightly back of the center of the lobby, and at a point commanding a view of all entrances and stairs, is the delivery desk, with the card catalog at the right and a special reference case at the left. An abundance of light is admitted from the front and sides through the partitions and doors and from the roof through a large circular well in the second floor.

The stack is planned for three tiers of shelving, with two mezzanine glass floors and a book lift. It has a capacity of 110,000 volumes, which, supplemented by that of the other rooms of the building, will give the library a total capacity of 150,000 volumes. It is of fireproof construction throughout and is admirably lighted with 12 tall prism glass windows. In the northeast corner is a small vault equipped with metal vertical filing cases and shelving. It is designed to accommodate 50,000 sheets of manuscript and 1000 rare volumes.

On the second floor is a finely lighted gallery with eight special study rooms leading off at the front and the two ends. The large corner rooms at the right and left in the rear are devoted to the collection of works on North Carolina history and literature and the scientific exchanges of the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*.

Lavatories, unpacking and storage rooms, and the heating plant are in the basement. Books are conveyed from the unpacking room to the cataloging room above by means of a metal lift. Stairways run from the side hallway to the second floor and basement.

The building has a distinctive air of pleasantness and serviceableness. It is light and spacious; the walls and ceilings are tinted with delicate shades of green and yellow; the wood work is finished in dark mahogany; the furnishings are of fine, heavy quartered oak. It is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. At present it represents the careful expenditure of \$60,000, and when the stack and seminar rooms are fully equipped will cost \$70,000.

From the beginning of the university, careful attention has been given to the selection of books, and, as a result the 55,000 volumes now in the library are unusually well adapted to the needs of the professor and student alike. Between 3000 and 4000 volumes are added annually to this collection, for the purchase of which an endowment fund, library fees, and a special university appropriation, amounting to \$10,000, are provided.

Three hundred and ninety periodicals are received regularly and placed at the service of the students in the large reading room or in the various seminar rooms and scientific laboratories in the university. Upon the com-

pletion of volumes, these are bound. As a result, the bound collection of periodicals thus accumulated through the years and added to through the purchase of entire back files is especially valuable and is by far the most complete to be found between Washington and New Orleans.

The general reference room is supplied with the newest and best encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, maps, etc., all of which have been chosen with the object of enabling the students to find desired information with the greatest dispatch. The North Carolina room contains 3000 volumes and pamphlets which are always at the disposal, not only of university students, but also of investigators throughout the state who are making a special study of North Carolina history and literature. To any one connected with the university and to visiting scholars, the library aims to make a definite contribution along both general and special lines.

To those who are preparing to teach in the public schools of the state, the library is especially helpful in offering a course in the administration of school libraries. Book selection, debate helps, reading lists, indexing and similar topics with which the teacher should be familiar are carefully discussed in lectures and illustrated in practice in the general library.

The library has interests outside the campus as well as within. For the past five years it has taken an active part in the work of general library extension in the state and the South at large. It recognizes the great educational value of library privileges for every one, and through state association, state commission, educational conferences, and the A. L. A., has endeavored to secure them for the public generally.

In view of these facts it is evident that the library is of interest to the university and state not merely because of its history, or building, or book collection, however interesting these may be, but rather on account of the daily task it sets itself to do. It endeavors to touch the life of every student and teacher on the campus in a beneficial way, and to render the state and its citizenship generally a helpful, ever-broadening service.

LOUIS R. WILSON.

TRIBUTE TO ALICE BERTHA KROEGER

It is with the feeling that I am giving expression to what is true, not alone for myself but for many girls scattered throughout the country, that I say: to the splendid, systematic training which we received at Drexel, a training which Miss Kroeger directed and in which she took part; to the enthusiasm in the work we were undertaking—enthusiasm awakened in us by her whose heart and soul were in the work, who saw and made us see its opportunities and its many phases of interest and benefit to us; to the continual impetus and encouragement we received from her to cultivate a wide field of interests and to make our lives as full and rounded and useful as possible; to Miss Kroeger's influence and to her constant example of faithfulness, of justice, and cheerfulness, we owe one of the most helpful and inspiring memories of our lives.

A MEMBER OF MISS KROEGER'S CLASS OF 1909.

FIRST CHILDREN'S ROOM

MISS ANNIE CARROLL MOORE, at the Minnetonka conference, 1908, in charge of the children's librarians' section, said:

"Fifteen years ago the Minneapolis Public Library opened a children's room from which books were circulated. Previous to 1893 a reading-room for children was opened in the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library; but the Minneapolis Public Library was the first to recognize the importance of work with children by setting aside a room for their use, with open shelf privileges and with a special assistant in charge of it."

I wish to correct this statement. The 1893 report of the Minneapolis Library shows that that library did not open a "children's room" in 1893. It opened a children's department in a corridor, with juvenile books on convenient shelves. Moreover, this was not done so much to improve the quarters for children as to relieve older people of an arrangement under which they were crowded by the children. The reports of the Minneapolis Library do not mention this department, or room, or place again until 1898.

As Miss Moore says, previous to '93 there was in Brookline, Mass., a reading room for children; but this was not a children's room in any proper sense of the word. It was in the basement, was small, was open only part of the day, contained no books for lending, only a few picture books and a few bound volumes of adult magazines.

The first children's room, properly so called, to be established in this country seems to have been that in the Public Library of Denver, in September, 1894. It opened with about 3000 volumes for young people. On a wall, above the cases, Stevenson's words, "The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings," were printed in large letters. There were several low tables. The upper parts of the book cases were reserved for pictures and bulletins. On the tops of the cases were casts, vases, etc. In fact, in this room at that time were nearly every one of the features of children's rooms that in later years came to be considered so important. The room was supplied with a special attendant part of the time. Children were allowed free access and were given only such supervision as was needed.

JOHN PARSONS.

BERLIN. ROYAL LIBRARY.

(Report, Year 1908-9.)

The most important event during the year 1908-9 was the removal of the library into its new building, which latter is therefore described, with plans, in the annual report of the institution for that year (*Jahresbericht der Königlichen Bibliothek für das Jahr 1908-9*. Berlin NW 7: Königliche Bibliothek. 77 pp. 8°). The reading room seats 268 and

has space for a reference section of about 16,000 volumes. The greater part of the stack (running to 13 stack floors) is located over the administrative offices. When moving, the various divisions of the library were kept open in the old building as long as possible. In measuring for moving, space for growth was evenly distributed in such manner that a certain proportion of space on each shelf, of shelves in each stack, and of stacks at the end of each section, were left vacant. The full description of the plan of moving is too long to quote here, but librarians who have a like work in prospect may get some hints from the methodical manner in which the thing was effected. There were moved 33,000 running meters of books (over half of them folios and quartos) at a cost of 48,628.31 Marks.

The increase of printed books during the year was 46,213 volumes (14,446 by purchase—cost, 106,825.54 Marks—13,050 by gift, 14,743 received through copyright law, 3,974 public documents). Volumes newly bound: 22,265, at a cost of 37,475 Marks; 2682 repaired for 4354 Marks. These figures have some interest for Americans struggling with the binding problem. During January to March, 1909, 115,116 catalog titles on cards and 24,657 on thin paper were sent out to subscribing libraries, paying 1 Pfennig apiece for the former and ½ for the latter.

Users' cards issued: 14,871; actual users, 11,473. Volumes borrowed, 311,950. There were loaned to other localities, 31,858 volumes to 1,290 borrowers. In the reading room, 118,771 visitors used 263,936 volumes, and 51,748 readers used the periodical room.

The Department of Manuscripts reports most accessions in Orientalia. The Department of Maps acquired 1,255 maps. The music collection was enriched by 9,115 pieces, including the collection of Wilhelm Tappert, the champion of Richard Wagner.

A supplemental report, by Dr. Fick, records the completion of the copying of the card catalog, 907,095 cards having been copied from June 23, 1902, to June 12, 1908, the cards being edited according to the official "Instructions" and with the aid of bibliographies. Typewriters were extensively used in the work. The use of the "Bureau of Information of German Libraries" (which has gained the co-operation of twenty more libraries of local historical societies during the year) has increased by 22 per cent. Communications received, 2,963; books sought for, 8,341; books found in various libraries, 5,019; books not found, 2,422 (29 per cent.). The union catalog (*Gesamtkatalog*) of Prussian libraries is already proving of much use in this work. This work under Dr. Fick's direction is an interesting example of progressive ideas carried out with adaptation to certain local conditions.

F. WEITENKAMPF

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

Reprinted from the *Boston Christian Science Monitor*, Nov. 24.

THE great American desert that middle-aged men used to study about when they were in the geography class has been wiped off the map. It is possible that the other deserts of the earth will have to go in the same way, and that the class in geography a few generations ahead will know them not. The soil of deserts is said to be extremely fertile and inherently prolific enough to fill the granaries of the world. A mixture of water would change these solitudes of baked dirt into vineyards and wheatfields and olive groves.

Even where water cannot be readily obtained a system of "dry farming" is now coaxing generous crops from soil hitherto considered sterile. Dry farming consists in the conservation of all the moisture there is in the soil and in the air. By this method abundant crops are now grown where formerly nothing but useless cacti and stunted weeds could be produced.

There is an opportunity for "dry farming" in every public library. There are many books considered barren by the generality of readers—infertile wastes of printed paper producing weeds without any tubers of wisdom at their roots or blossoms of beauty on their stems.

Most public documents, both state and national, stand in corded rows on the stacks of public libraries, and people hasten by them as if hastening through a brookless valley. But there are whole literatures in public documents. Every division of the Dewey classification, philosophy, religion, philology, sociology, natural science, fine arts, useful arts, literature and history come within their range. Scholars, specialists, experts, have devoted painstaking years to their production. The mentality and the lives of many men have been put into these books. There is fertility in them. There is the dynamic possibility of great fruitage. A little "dry farming" is only needed to make these dusty folios sprout forth in generous harvests. Most libraries, however, are not able to hire a "dry" farmer for the purpose. The range of these documents is so wide that only a lifelong specialist can systematize and classify them. There is nothing that frightens the ordinary reference librarian so much as a request for information which can only be found in a public document. There is much need to make a study of dry farming as applied to the waste of public documents, which in most public libraries are uncultivated and largely unproductive.

There are many other books to which the system of "dry farming" should be applied. Somebody has defined the classics as "books which everybody eulogizes and nobody reads." This assertion is too witty to be

strictly true, but there is no doubt that the reading public is not getting the good out of the great books of the world that is in them, and which a little "dry farming" would bring out.

The Elizabethan age is often glorified as a period when the human mind came to its highest fruitage and flowering. But what Elizabethan, except Shakespeare, is now generally read? Ben Jonson and Marlowe; Bacon, Beaumont, Fletcher and Chapman are read by scholars for the sidelights they throw on Shakespeare. But no popular clamor for these works has yet been heard in public libraries. These contemporaries of the world's great "poet paramount" were themselves great. There were giants on the earth in those days. Shakespeare could not have sprung up among a race of pygmies and dwarfs. He had to feed himself with great companionship. He was a giant; but he walked among contemporary giants who believed themselves to be in the same class with him.

The works of these contemporary giants are well worth looking into. A little dry farming in these neglected fields would result in generous harvests well worth the labor expended. Why not do a little dry farming with Dante? Why talk about him so much and read him so little? Is any one fond of a good novel? Then let him read Homer's "Odyssey," which, considered purely as a novel, a story, is as interesting and absorbing as any of the novels listed among the month's best sellers. Why not do a little dry farming in the wide but, at present, nearly uncultivated domains of Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides? No one but Shakespeare ever dropped the plummet deeper into human nature than they. They have let loose large thoughts upon the world. Has the world grown so wise that it cannot find new wisdom in these old thinkers? Why, indeed, should not a public library consider it an important part of its work to induce men to make themselves great by mastering the thoughts of the world's great thinkers gone before them? Great thinkers appear in the world from time to time, utter their thoughts, and only a few hear them. Emerson thought there were only five or six men in any generation who understood Plato; but Plato's work comes duly down through the generations "as if God brought it in his hand" for these five or six men to read.

If only five or six men understand Plato in any generation; if the great poets and philosophers are unread except by an infinitesimal few; if the richest soil of man's intellect seems to the million like a barren and dried-up waste, is there not a call for public libraries to go into dry farming on an extensive scale? Can they not find some way to bring out and conserve the moisture in these seemingly dry old tomes? S. W. Foss.

PROPOSED MEETING OF COLLEGE
AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS
OF THE MIDDLE WEST

From a preliminary canvas the undersigned has learned of 16 librarians of colleges and universities of the middle west who are anxious to have an informal meeting in Chicago during the mid-winter. The writer would be glad to hear of any others interested in attending such a conference. Through the courtesy of the Chicago Public Library a room will be put at our disposal, and it has been suggested that Thursday, Jan. 7, be set for the meeting. This date can be changed if a majority send in a request to that effect.

The League of Library Commissions meets Jan. 3-4, in Chicago, the A. L. A. Council meets Jan. 5, and the Institute on the 6th. The proximity of these various meetings ought certainly to be an added inducement to many college and university librarians to attend the proposed meeting.

The meeting would be very informal in character, partaking of the nature of a round-table discussion of problems common to most of those present, with question box and abundant opportunity for discussion.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

GUTENBERG GESELLSCHAFT PUBLICATIONS

THE GUTENBERG GESELLSCHAFT OF MAYENCE has just brought out its eighth annual report, submitted at the annual convention of the society at Mayence, on June 27, 1909. Besides the minutes of the seventh annual convention the report of the treasurer and a list of the members of the society, the report contains an essay entitled "Die Streitschriften zwischen Mainz und Erfurt aus den Jahren 1480 und 1481," by Dr. Adolf Schmidt, director of the Grand-ducal library at Darmstadt; also, an account of William Morris as a printer, an address by Professor Dr. Gustav Binz, delivered at a meeting of the Gutenberg-Gesellschaft at Mainz, June 27, 1909. The account of William Morris's work as a printer is illustrated with facsimile reproductions of a number of title and type pages.

A. G.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Proceedings of the Ontario Library Association at the Canadian Institute, Toronto, April 12-13, 1909, Toronto, 1909, 103 p. O., contain articles and reports of considerable interest. Among others may be mentioned the president's address by Rev. W. A. Bradley, of Berlin; "Reference work in the library," by W. O. Carson, London; "The library and industrial workers in Canada," by the late T. W. H. Leavitt, inspector of public libraries; also articles on charging systems and on Library of Congress cards.

In the report of the secretary it was stated that three library institutes were held during the year; that the literature of the library movement in Ontario is slowly but surely growing, the annual list of best books having become a quarterly and the proceedings having been for a second time issued by the Minister of Education. The Inspector of Public Libraries continues to put out most valuable and comprehensive reports.

A provisional list for possible publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin* on select bibliography of Canadian historical fiction is included in the proceedings.

State Library Commissions

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

In response to a call sent out by the secretary of the Public Library Commission, a library trustees' meeting was held in Indianapolis Nov. 4th. Thirty-seven people were present, representing 28 libraries in all parts of the state. The meeting was conducted as a round-table, and the interest in the discussion was so intense that many of the topics suggested for discussion were not taken up for lack of time.

The topics discussed were as follows: organization of the board; duties of the different committees; board meetings; the budget; salaries; hours and vacations; relation of the library to the township and how to secure township support.

Mr. Washington T. Porter, trustee of the Cincinnati Public Library, and chairman of the Trustees' Section of the A. L. A., was present and made a brief talk on the advantages of having a state trustees' association and of attending the A. L. A. meetings. After his talk an organization was effected with Mr. T. F. Rose, of Muncie, president, and Mrs. Sam Matthews, of Tipton, secretary. An executive committee was appointed to draft a constitution and decide on the time and place of the next meeting.

The association will be known as the Indiana Library Trustees' Association, and is to be independent of the Indiana Library Association. Mr. Rose, the president, is anxious to have the association take steps at once to secure the codification of the library laws.

TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

The Texas Library and Historical Commission, established in March, has begun the issue of a commission bulletin, *Texas Libraries* (v. 1, no. 1, November), which is to be strictly a library newspaper for Texas. An account of the establishment of the Commission is given which may be briefly noted as follows:

Bills providing for one or more of the features of the law establishing the Texas Library Commission had been presented to

four of the five state legislatures that assembled during the past 10 years. Each failed to pass. The bill in 1899 provided for the establishment of a Texas State Historical Commission. It was supported by the Texas State Historical Association and passed the Senate. The bill introduced in 1903 was drawn by the recently organized Texas Library Association and provided for the creation of a Texas Library Commission. This bill passed to engrossment in the Senate. Much altered in some of its provisions this bill was introduced again in 1905, but owing to opposition aroused by certain alterations it made no progress. Again revised and introduced in 1907 it was again defeated. In 1909, having had further revision, the bill was finally passed. It went into effect March 19 and the governor called the Commission to meet March 29. A second meeting was held during the session of the Texas Library Association in June.

Statistics and news notes of Texas libraries are included in the *Bulletin*.

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the Association was held in the children's room of the Public Library, Nov. 17, 1909, Mr. W. W. Bishop presiding. Dr. Walter T. Swingle, in charge of plant life history investigation in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, spoke on the difficulties attending research in Chinese publications in Washington. The speaker, after calling attention to Chinese books of reference, which he said are useful to us since Chinese encyclopedias, gazetteers, etc., are the best of their kind, described the Chinese Imperial Encyclopedia now in the Library of Congress, which was given to the United States in 1908 by the Emperor of China. The work has no continuous pagination and contains besides 800 pages of index and synopsis, one million pages of text. To get translated the parts desired it was necessary to have these parts photographed, and then sent to China, where they were translated and sent back. Mr. Swingle was followed by Mr. W. W. Bishop, superintendent of the reading room in the Library of Congress, who read a paper on inter-library loans, which is printed in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

MILTEMBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

In connection with the Tri-state meeting in Louisville, Oct. 20-22, business sessions of the separate state associations were held, on Oct. 21—that of Indiana in the Art Room of the Louisville Free Public Library, at 4 p.m., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Earl, vice-president of the Indiana Library Association, presiding.

After some introductory remarks by Mrs. Earl the minutes of the 17th annual meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the treasurer for the year ending Oct. 5, 1909, was given.

A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed by the Executive Committee to consider ways and means to promote co-operation of the Indiana Library Association and the Public Library Commission.

An invitation was read from Elkhart, Ind., Library Board, asking that the next meeting of the Association be held in that city. An invitation was also given by the Terre Haute libraries. This was presented by Mr. Milam, of the Public Library Commission.

The following officers were elected: president, Wm. M. Hepburn, librarian Purdue University, Lafayette; vice-president, Mrs. Sallie Hughes, librarian Fairbanks Memorial Library, Terre Haute; secretary, Miss Orpha Peters, Public Library, Gary, Ind.; treasurer, Miss Carrie Scott, Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolutions of thanks were extended "to the Librarian of the Louisville Public Library and all the members of his staff; to the Mayor of the city and the citizens generally; to the Woman's Club; to the Trustees of the Public Library and to the Governor of the state."

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 17th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Duluth, Sept. 15-17, 1909, with an attendance of 42, including trustees and assistants of the Duluth Library. Of these 37 were librarians or assistants in public school or college libraries, five were library trustees.

The opening session was held Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Mr. Bohannon, of the Duluth Library Board, officially welcomed the Minnesota delegation to the city of Duluth. Mr. Warren Upham, president of the association, gave the address of the evening on "Minnesota books and authors."

At the close of Mr. Upham's address, Miss Margaret Evans, of Northfield, chairman of the Public Library Commission, was called upon to make a few remarks. Miss Evans, who had spent the winter in Egypt, expressed her pleasure at being back in this land of books and in meeting again the Minnesota librarians. She spoke briefly of conditions in Cairo, where the book is unknown.

The evening closed with an informal reception.

Thursday morning a short business meeting was held, after which the papers of the morning were given. Miss Palmer, of Hibbing, spoke on "The library and the immigrant." She brought out the fact, which is too often forgotten, of the debt which we owe the immigrant, for most of our indus-

tries are dependent upon labor which is foreign born.

A paper on "Exhibits in the public library" was next read by Miss Fernald, of Rochester, who gave the threefold object of the exhibit, as that of advertising the library, the bringing of higher education to the people, and the giving of pleasure and entertainment.

Miss Carey, library organizer of the Minnesota Library Commission, conducted a round table on the subject, "Non-essentials in library work," considering the accession book versus accessioning by bill, dictionary cataloging, and the book number. All three subjects provoked considerable discussion. Most preferred the accession book as giving a fuller history of the book and considered dictionary cataloging as an essential, but felt that it should be simplified and more analytical work done. It was decided that the book number could be dispensed with, but the majority felt that it was an easier way to assure the proper position of the book on the shelves.

The Travelling library section meeting, in the absence of Mrs. McPherson, of Stillwater, was conducted by Miss Wilson, of the Library Commission, who told of the work with the travelling libraries and by means of a map upon which was marked the travelling library and club stations, gave a very good idea of the extent of the work.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, at the invitation of the Duluth Commercial Club, the members of the two associations assembled at the library, where tally-hos were in waiting to take them on the beautiful boulevard drive. The drive terminated at the aerial bridge, which many crossed going to the boat club house for the hour before the white fish dinner, which was given by the Duluth Library Board at the St. Louis Hotel Café.

In the evening was held the first joint session of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The joint sessions of the meeting have already been reported, with the report of the Wisconsin Association meetings (*see L. J.*, October, p. 459).

The Students and Instructors of the Minnesota Summer School dined together on Sept. 17, at the Spalding, nine being present, all of whom felt that a summer school association would be a mutual benefit to all, but no formal organization was perfected, owing to the small attendance at this meeting.

The last session of the convention was held Sept. 17, at eight o'clock. The Committee on resolutions reported acknowledgment of courtesies received by the association during the convention. The Nominating committee proposed the following names for officers for the year 1909-1910: president, Miss Clara Baldwin, St. Paul; Miss Louise M. Fernald, Rochester; for executive committee, Miss Le Crone, of Faribault, and Miss Bird,

of Fairmont. The report was accepted and officers all duly elected.

In the absence of Mr. Schultz, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the assistant superintendent, Mr. Fraser, spoke on the subject, "The school and the library," telling of the relationship which exists and which should exist between the two institutions. He gave statistics of the number of books in the school libraries of Minnesota, explaining the three distinct grades of schools, and the special aid given each by the state, and called upon librarians to aid the teachers in making the best use of these books.

Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian at Hibbing, gave a cordial invitation to the members of the two associations to visit Hibbing, its library and its mines. Seven from Wisconsin, two from North Dakota and 14 from the Minnesota association accepted. The party was welcomed by the librarian, members of the library board, and the Woman's Club, and luncheon was served at the library. Immediately after the luncheon, the members of the delegation assembled at the station, where a flat-car was in readiness to convey them to the mines.

The evening was spent at the Oliver Club, a thoroughly equipped club house for workingmen, which has but lately been finished and which was thrown open for the enjoyment of the delegation.

LOUISE M. FERNALD, *Acting Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The tenth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was called to order Thursday evening, Oct. 28, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Henry O. Severance, president, in the Agricultural building of the University of Missouri, Columbia.

The address of the evening was by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library, on "System in the library." This paper was published in the November *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Friday morning the meeting was called to order at nine o'clock. After the appointment of various committees there were papers on the following subjects:

"The appointment of funds in a college library," by Willis H. Kerr, Westminster College, Fulton; Discussion by Lydia E. Kinsley, State Normal, Warrensburg.

"The charging system of the St. Louis Public Library and its adaptability to college libraries," by Bertha Doane, Public Library, St. Louis; discussion by Austin D. Wolfe, Park College, Parkville, Bessie S. Lee, Mo-berly.

"Reference work in a college library," by Martha B. Clark, Normal School, Maryville; discussion by Mrs. W. H. Kerr, Westminster College, Fulton; Grace D. Phillips, University Library, Columbia.

At the close of the Friday morning ses-

sion, Miss Mary A. Wadsworth, of Christian College, gave an extemporaneous talk on "The college library and cultural reading."

In the afternoon the meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock. This was followed by two minute reports from librarians present of new features that have been inaugurated during the last year in their libraries. Dr. W. H. Brown, member of the Ex Libris Society, Columbia, gave a talk on "Bookplates." This was illustrated with bookplates from Europe and the United States, Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, leading the discussion. "The library and the mechanic" was the practical subject presented by Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian, St. Joseph Public Library (see p. 532).

At the evening meeting a paper was presented by Miss Agnes V. Milner, librarian, State Normal University, Normal.

Saturday morning the meeting was called to order at nine o'clock. The question box which is an annual feature of the M. L. A. was conducted by Miss Florence Whittier. The librarians were divided into four groups, each having its leader. The leader reported on the consensus of opinion of his group about the questions assigned it and a lively general discussion followed.

Next followed a short talk by Miss Whittier on the new A. L. A. Executive office in Chicago and an exhibit of A. L. A. Publishing board publications. The last paper was one of great value to Missouri librarians, "State documents suitable for the small public libraries," by Miss Grace Lefler, cataloger of the University Library, Columbia.

The report of the Committee on nominations was accepted and was as follows: president, Willis H. Kerr, Fulton; 1st vice-president, Austin D. Wolfe, Parkville; 2d vice-president, Miss Frances A. Bishop, Kansas City; secretary, Miss Marguerite McDaniel, Sedalia; treasurer, Clarence E. Miller, St. Louis.

Preceding the regular M. L. A. meeting a Library institute was held at the Agricultural building, Columbia, Oct. 26-28. Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission had it in charge. Instruction was given in Classification; Catalog entries; Loan desk and minor records; Catalog subject headings; and Reference helps and reference work.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The library bulletin issued by the Department of Education with the co-operation of the Rhode Island Library Association (v. 2, no. 4, October, 1909. Prov., Rhode Island Education circulars) contains "The librarian's reading for efficiency," by Richard Bliss, and brief comments on library extension and co-ordination; also notes from libraries make up this number.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

At its November meeting, held on the 11th, the club was the guest of the Western Society of Engineers, the meeting being held in their rooms.

The general topic of the evening was "Some of the special libraries of Chicago." Mr. Warder, of the Western Society of Engineers; Mrs. Howze, of the Commonwealth Edison Co.; Miss Van Horne, of the Art Institute; Mr. Crossley, of the Northwestern University Law School, and Mr. Rex, of the Municipal Library, each spoke of their respective libraries.

The history, the resources and possible public use of the separate libraries were told in the papers.

The meeting was well attended, the papers interesting and instructive, and the hospitality of the Western Society left nothing to be desired.

About 15 new members were voted in.
EDWARD D. TWEEDELL, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The first fall meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Oct. 7, 1909, in the Thomas Hughes' reading room of the Chicago Public Library. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the club. Over 120 were in attendance and 85 new members were added to the roll. The list included Mr. W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry Library, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, A. L. A. secretary, and Mr. H. E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

The meeting was in charge of Miss Caroline L. Elliott, president of the club. A letter from the A. L. A. Executive board was read, thanking the Chicago Library Club for its substantial offer of aid in establishing headquarters in Chicago. The first part of the session was given over to reports from the Bretton Woods conference. Mr. Josephson and Mr. Roden spoke on the central thought of the conference. Each emphasized the fact that this conference had been a turning point; methods and technique were no longer emphasized; the problem was not how to reach results, but what the results were. Mr. John F. Phelan spoke on the varied impressions of a first attendant. Miss Dickinson told of the delights of the post-conference trip and the joys of the days at Ogunquit. The social side was treated by Mr. Tweedell, and Miss Ahearn gave some of her impressions. All were enthusiastic in regard to the surroundings of Bretton Woods, the unsurpassed hotel accommodations and the helpful sessions.

Mr. Carlton and Mr. Hadley were introduced and welcomed to the club. Both spoke of the pleasures and satisfaction of taking up work in Chicago.

As an introduction to Mr. Hadley and the work of the A. L. A., a paper from Mr. Andrews was read: The development of the co-operative idea and the advancement in general usefulness of the A. L. A. was sketched, also the increased opportunities for usefulness through the establishment of permanent headquarters were given.

At the close of the program an informal reception was tendered to Mr. Carlton and Mr. Hadley. The Hughes' room was tastefully decorated with autumn flowers. Light refreshments were served. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all and resulted in a wider acquaintance among the members of the club.

EDWARD D. TWEEDELL, *Secretary.*
IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Library Club in Iowa City, Iowa, has taken for its subject this year book making. The first paper of the year was by Professor C. B. Wilson, of the German department of the university, upon the *Niebelungenlied*, in which he described some of the better known manuscripts of this work. The next paper will be upon manuscripts in general, and the following ones will take up the steps in the development of the art.

The officers for the year are: president, Miss Jennie Roberts; vice-president, Miss Bess Stover; chairman of the Program committee, Miss Nina Shaffer.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the season of 1909-1910 of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch on Monday evening, Nov. 8, 1909. The president, Dr. Robinson, welcomed the members and friends. On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. Twenty new members were admitted to full membership.

The president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Arthur Low Bailey, Miss Sarah E. Goding and Miss Marian E. Stanger, to draw up resolutions on the death of Miss Alice B. Kroeger, who had been a member of the club from its beginning, the club fully realizing how valued a member they had lost.

The following resolutions were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes, also that a copy should be sent to Miss Kroeger's relatives in St. Louis:

"Whereas, Through the death of Miss Alice B. Kroeger, we, The Pennsylvania Library Club, have lost one of our loved and active members, in testimony of our personal sorrow as her friends and associates in library work, we tender the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in tribute to her memory we cannot estimate too highly her happy influence in the interest of everything which furthers the welfare of library administration, and the well-directed energy with which she aided others to equip themselves for the fulfillment of those ideals which shall give to the library profession a greater significance and greater fields for achievement in time to come.

"Resolved, That in our capacity as a society we mourn her both as a friend and co-worker and extend our heartfelt sympathy and deep regard to her family, as also to those who through intimate association with her in The Drexel Library School have felt her loss scarcely less poignantly.

"Resolved, That these resolution be spread upon the minutes and sent to Miss Kroeger's family in St. Louis."

Signed by the Committee.

Dr. Robinson then called upon Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, one of the trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, to address the meeting.

Mr. Woodruff gave an instructive and comprehensive talk on "Municipal periodical literature" from the beginning of such publications to the present day, showing the importance of libraries in general making a specialty of securing the more important of these publications for the use of workers, not only in civic affairs, but in all sociological departments.

Mr. Thomson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Woodruff for his very valuable address, after which the meeting adjourned, followed by the usual reception and tea.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the Southern Worcester Library Club was held at the Milford Town Library, Nov. 9, 1909.

The meeting was in charge of Miss Beatrice Putnam, vice-president of the club.

Mr. Mullane, chairman of the Board of trustees of the library, opened the meeting with a few well-chosen words of welcome to the visitors.

Miss Lucy Day, Hopedale, gave a short but bright and entertaining report of the A. L. A. meeting at Bretton Woods.

Co-operation between the library and the school was the subject for discussion, and Miss Jordan, children's librarian of the Boston Public Library, read an interesting and helpful paper on the librarian's opportunity to make the library a supplement to the school.

Miss Nichols, teacher in the Milford high school, presented the teacher's side of the question: the good results that must necessarily follow from co-operation between the librarian and the teacher.

Mr. Atwell, superintendent of public schools, Hopedale, said that the school and the library were working toward the same end—to benefit the child.

The following officers were elected for 1910: president, Harriet B. Sornborger; first vice-president, Beatrice Putnam; second vice-president, Miss Darling; secretary, Nellie F. Smith.

The library and the school were well represented, and the spirit of co-operation was so much in evidence that the members of the club felt a keener interest and a greater enthusiasm for the work of 1910.

NELLIE F. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

INDIANA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in book selection has begun in the Indiana Library School, conducted by Miss Wing, who is devoting the first three lectures to principles and sources of book selection. Besides the general problems in reference work given by Miss McSurely, a special reading list on Japan has been prepared by the class for the first of a series of Travel Talks arranged by the director. Mrs. S. E. Morse, president of the Board of Trustees, who spent last year in Japan, gave an interesting account of the country, which was illustrated with pictures, ivories, screens, etc.

Having proved to our satisfaction that some librarians and assistants having had experience in addition to their summer school course in library science, possess the equivalent of our first term's work, they may be admitted in January and graduate in June; their experience, with closing examination and certificate in an accredited summer school, being accepted as a sufficient credit for the first term's work, which is necessarily elementary.

The following graduates of the Indiana Library School have gone to the University of Illinois Library, having been employed for six months' extra cataloging, from December to June: Misses Alexander, Brown, Davis, Green, Stringer, of 1909 class, and Miss Frieda Woerner, 1908.

Miss Edith M. Fountain, 1909, has taken the place in the Indianapolis Teachers' College Library made vacant by Miss Woerner's resignation. Mrs. Lena Lemmon, 1909, has accepted a position in the public library at Fort Worth, Texas. Miss Maud Wilhite, 1908, is filling an assistant's position at the Vincennes Public Library.

MERICA HOAGLAND, *Director.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Marit Blehr, of Christiania, Norway, and a graduate of the Køniglige Frederiks Universitet, has entered the Junior class.

A "County fair" at which the faculty, staff lecturers and the Juniors were the guests of the Senior class was held in Graduates' Hall, St. Agnes' School, on the evening of Nov. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter gave an informal reception to the students and faculty on the afternoon of Nov. 2.

Miss Bacon has given in connection with her course in Cataloging, three lectures with problems on the use of the New York State Library Catalog. These were open to the entire library staff and a number of the assistants took advantage of the opportunity to learn the possibilities contained in a large and elaborate classed catalog.

The following class officers have been elected for 1909-10:

Class of 1910: president, Kate M. Firmin;

vice-president, Galen W. Hill; secretary-treasurer, Henrietta M. Blas.

Class of 1911: president, Magdalen Evans; vice-president, Josephine R. West; secretary-treasurer, Rae Stockham.

The following subjects for the bibliographies required for graduation have been selected by the Senior class:

Birge, Anna G. Contribution to a bibliography of Mark Twain.

Blas, Henrietta M. The church and the labor problem; selected and annotated bibliography, English and American, 1890-date. Callahan, Lilian J. Edmund William Gosse. Coffin, Helen, and Rhodes, Isabella K. Index of New York State documents before 1830. Colegrove, Mrs. Mabel E. Diplomatic relations of the United States and Japan.

Cunningham, Jesse. Contribution to the bibliography of the lives of American judges and lawyers.

Dearborn, James M. Complete bibliography of Woodrow Wilson.

Firmin, Kate M. Passion play of Oberammergau.

Fullerton, Pauline V. Select bibliography on Venetian art.

George, Lillian M. Recent theories of matter.

Gilnack, Anna B. George Meredith. Hill, Galen W. Index to reports of special legislative committees and investigation commissions under legislative appointment in the states of the United States since 1890. Holdridge, Kathleen. Schoolhouse as a social center.

Joeckel, Carleton E. General Nathaniel Greene.

Long, Harriet C. Pennsylvania-Germans; a reading list.

Marquand, Fannie E. Modern opera.

Sherwood, Ethel A. Modern industrial education; a selected list.

Suter, Martha W. Draft riots in New York City, July 13-17, 1863.

Wakefield, Bertha. Dramatization of the novel.

Warren, Ruth E. Edward Everett Hale.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. D. Ashley Hooker, 1906-7, has resigned his position as assistant in the Catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to become assistant librarian of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's library, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. Ella E. Ledbetter, 1894-95, has been engaged as first assistant in one of the branches of the Cleveland Public Library. Since last July Mrs. Ledbetter has filled the position of assistant to the State organizer of Ohio.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class of 1910 completed its organization late in October, electing as president Miss Taggart, of Michigan, and as secretary-treasurer Miss Webb, of Indiana.

Early in the term the work of the Library chapter of the Neighborhood Association was put before the class, the members deciding individually whether or not they would take part in this work during the year. The few remaining home-libraries had been given up by the chapter, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable homes and regular visitors, and of securing proper and systematic supervision. The library at Maxwell House, a social settlement, has now been turned over to the chapter for certain days and hours, and those students who elected work there have been engaged in organizing the library, and will have afternoon or evening practice there, under supervision. The membership of the library is largely juvenile.

On Oct. 25 and 26 Miss L. E. Stearns spoke to the School on "Some western phases of library work" and on "Travelling libraries."

The annual reception of the Graduates' Association to the entering class took place the evening of Nov. 17, '97 being present, a larger number than usual. The occasion served also as an introduction of Miss Edith Johnson, the new member of the faculty, to the graduate body. The only planned entertainment of the evening was story-telling by Miss Hassler and Miss Douglas.

On Nov. 23 Miss Jeannette Steenberg, on the eve of her return to Denmark, visited the School and spoke to the students on "Libraries in Denmark."

The following appointments, changes and promotions among graduates have been reported:

Edith Adams ('03), children's librarian, Public Library, Utica, N. Y.
 Sarah B. Askew ('04), assistant state librarian, New Jersey.
 Mary V. Bethune ('03 and '04), assistant, Toronto University Library.
 Janet Bird ('04), librarian, Thomas Beaver Library, Danville, Pa.
 Grace F. Bush, ('08), librarian, Tiffany Studios, New York.
 Maud Derickson ('02), assistant, Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis.
 Katharine F. Grasty ('06), children's librarian, Jackson Square branch, New York.
 Sophie Hulsizer ('05), librarian, Ozone Park branch, Queens Borough Public Library.
 Ina Rankin ('06), assistant, Chatham Square branch, New York Public Library.
 Ethel R. Sawyer ('06), assistant superintendent of circulation, Public Library, Seattle.
 Catherine S. Tracey ('05 and '06), cataloger, Columbia University Library.
 Emily Turner ('98), partner in "The Indexers," 27 E. 22d Street, New York.
 Charlotte Wallace ('97), superintendent of circulation, Public Library, Seattle.
 Ruth Wright ('03), substitute organizer, Oregon Library Commission.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students of the Library school enjoyed the usual Thanksgiving holiday; all college exercises being excused from Tuesday, Nov. 23, till Monday, Nov. 29.

The director of the school spent the recess in New York City engaged upon some bibliographic work in connection with the Von Ranke library.

The teaching force has been strengthened by the addition of Miss Elizabeth Smith, Illinois 1909, for 10 years a teacher in the Chicago Normal School.

The students and faculty enjoyed a very instructive lecture on current art matters by Mrs. Louise Benson, Nov. 30.

The following professors of the University have given lectures to the senior class on the bibliography of their subjects this semester: Dr. Kullmer lectured first upon German bibliography, continuing the subject in a second lecture and adding a brief outline of the history of German literature.

Dr. Flick, professor of European history, discussed the best books on history, general and specific, their relation to each other and their authentic worth.

Dr. Bushnell, of the Latin department, gave an excellent list of books upon Greek and Latin literature and language, as well as a discussion upon the best editions and translations of the classics.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 12th, the faculty gave an informal reception for the class of 1910 in the rooms of the school. Mr. Brett and Miss Whittlesey received the guests in the lecture room down stairs and the study hall up stairs was turned into a supper room. The tables were decorated in pink and green and autumn leaves were used very effectively in all the rooms. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presence of so many alumni. The class of '09 was so largely represented that it held a veritable reunion. It was also a pleasure to have as a guest for the evening Mr. Craver, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who was in the city at the time.

The Tri-state library conference at Louisville, which was held last month, was attended by four members of the faculty — Mr. Brett, Miss Whittlesey, Miss Evans and Miss Eastman. Three other alumni were in attendance at the meeting — Miss Luehrs, '07; Miss Hill, '08, and Miss Steele, '09.

On Nov. 8th the first lecture in the course of the History of the printed book was given by Professor Root, of Oberlin College. It is always a pleasure to welcome Professor Root, and the school considers itself fortunate in having him as one of its lecturers. This course will continue once a week until the Christmas holidays.

Among the recent visitors at the school

have been Miss Price, of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, who greeted the students informally, and Miss Engle, the head of the juvenile department of the Philadelphia Free Library, who for several days was visiting points of library interest in the city.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, the new secretary of the State Library Commission and director of the Library School, entered upon his duties the first of November. His first lectures to the school were on parliamentary law.

The program of the Wisconsin Library School has largely followed, during the opening weeks, the schedule of preceding years. In connection with her work in book selection, Miss Hazeltine has instituted a series of evening "book conferences" which will be held once in two weeks. The first of these, conducted by Miss Hazeltine, was devoted to a discussion of some of the recent books of travel, including comparison with older books on the same subject. The second conference was spent in inspecting manuscripts in the State Historical Library under the guidance of Dr. Thwaites, who talked about the collection and preservation of manuscripts and gave a very interesting account of the Draper collection.

The annual Hallowe'en party, which has become a school tradition, was given the night of Oct. 30, in the lecture rooms and halls of the Library School. In addition to the usual Hallowe'en games, the guests were very enjoyably entertained with readings suited to the season and selected from the myths and tales of various nations. This year the frolic served as a welcome to Mr. Dudgeon. The school was fortunate in having as guests Mr. Wilson and Mr. Legler, of the Chicago Public Library, and Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the American Library Association.

In connection with their work in binding, the students of the short course visited the Democrat Printing Company, where they were given an opportunity to witness the various processes of book making and printing.

A visit to the Watertown Public Library was among the interesting closing events for the short course students, who finished their work in the school Nov. 24.

SCHOOL NOTES

The meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which took place in Milwaukee, Nov. 3 to 6, was attended by Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Stearns and Miss Drake, who had in charge a library exhibition. This exhibition included a sample card catalog, and the various aids which could be of interest and value to teachers in the organization of school libraries and in their work in general.

The students of the school were fortunate in being able to hear Miss Faulkner, of Chicago, the "Story Lady," who gave a morning

and afternoon program of stories in the auditorium of the High School on Nov. 6. In the evening of the same day an informal reception was given for the students by Mrs. Albert F. Dexter, at which they were privileged to hear Miss Faulkner tell something of her work as a story teller.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Clara Lea ('08) and Mr. Walter Galand, of Sheboygan, Wis., were married Nov. 10.

Miss Martha Jones (summer session '06), librarian of the Maywood (Ill.) Public Library, was married on Oct. 6 to Mr. Omer Martin Glunt.

Miss Helen Lanius (summer session '06), librarian of the Crescent Hill branch of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, died on Oct. 15. MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

Reviews

ARNOLD, Gertrude Weld, *comp.* A mother's list of books for children. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co. xx+270 p.

Mrs. Arnold's book is a revised and enlarged edition of one privately printed a few years ago for home use, and classified by age and not by school grade. It is a carefully selected list adapted to the capacity of children who have books of their own, and are ready at five for the Boutet de Monvel "La Fontaine" and at six for Scudder's "Children's book," and not for children from bookless homes who often do not advance beyond "Peter Rabbit" till several years later. It was a little maid of four of the former class who said to me the other day when Caldecott's "Hey diddle didle" volume had been read to her, "But I like longer stories." She was already showing the beginning of a power of sustained attention that is hard to find in tenement-house children of half a dozen years older.

To parents who would like to give their children the best that there is, the little book is full of suggestions, for few books not of permanent value are suggested in its pages. The annotations are full and often illuminating, as for instance on Tom Sawyer. "Boys love it, and broad-minded parents will put the volume in their children's hands before they borrow it." The classification and grading are the result of Mrs. Arnold's experience with her own children, and the full annotations show that the books have been carefully and conscientiously read.

The quotations at the heads of divisions are made from a wide range of reading, and altogether the list is as good as can be made, the only omission of importance being the Beard Handy Books, whose many merits, the compiler believes, are counterbalanced by their suggestions about keeping animals in captivity and in quarters too small for them.

In a large number of letters that I have

lately received from the boys and girls of the eighth and ninth grades of a school in the part of the city where families live in comfort and even in luxury, the book-poverty and lack of literary standards in the homes are painfully evident. Alger and Stratemeyer are favorites among the boys, and Elsie is a close second to "The little colonel" with the girls. Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Holmes have still a few readers. It is refreshing among dozens of mediocre papers to find a few, that without intending it, tell of book-loving and book-buying fathers and mothers.

Most of the children, who are not very near the Public Library, and yet not far away enough to ask for schoolroom branches, are not really as well off book-wise as others from tenement houses, who are obliged to depend on a public library or its branches in any city where library books are carefully chosen.

The mothers of this generation have received school training in literature, but it is often not visible in their choice of book-companions for their children. A mother who really cares what ideals, what standards, what resources, what general intelligence her children have, can find help in Mrs. Arnold's book.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS.

BROWN, James Duff, *ed.* Guide to librarianship; a series of reading lists, methods of study, and tables of factors and percentages required in connection with library economy; edited by James Duff Brown, borough librarian, Islington, London; designed for the use of students entering for the professional examinations of the Library Association. London, Libraco, Ltd., 1909. 93 p. 12°.

The preface of this little book disarms the reviewer. It says: "It should be plainly understood that the list of books and articles given is neither select nor exhaustive, but, as far as thought best, just useful." This statement is severely truthful. The selection under some of the heads leaves much to be desired, and many other titles might have been suggested under others, but there is no question that the articles and books cited should prove useful to a student preparing for examination.

The first two-thirds of the book are mainly devoted to bibliographies intended to guide the student through the fields of Literary history [English and American literature only], Bibliography, Classification, Cataloging, Library history and Equipment, and Library routine. The Association's requirements are briefly stated under each head, a method of study is outlined, and references to various phases of the subject follow. The headings in Chapter vi., Library routine, are a fair example of the method of treatment. First come the "Requirements," secondly a brief

note on "Method of study," and then references under the following heads:

A — ADMINISTRATION OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS
2. (sic) Reference department; 3. Lending department; 4. Charging methods; 5. Registration of borrowers; 6. Reading rooms; 7. Arrangement of periodicals.

B — SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

8. Juvenile reading rooms and lending libraries; 9. School libraries and deliveries; 10. Ladies' rooms; 11. Branches, Delivery stations, and Travelling libraries.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

12. Local collections and surveys; 13. Special collections; 14. Reading for the blind; 15. Collections of maps.

C — AIDS TO READERS, LECTURES, ETC.

16. Lectures and reading circles; 17. Staff and aids to readers, etc.

D — MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

18. Museums, etc.

E — ROUTINE WORK AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

19. Bookbinding, etc.; 20. Filing of periodicals; 21. Statistics.

Under each of these heads from three to twenty references to books and periodicals are given. The latter naturally predominate. In fact the majority of the citations are from the library press. The book most frequently cited is Brown's "Manual of library economy," while Dana's "Library primer" comes a close second. Criticism of the various references is obviously futile in view of the quotation from the preface given above. It is impossible to refrain, however, from protesting against the careless manner in which books are frequently cited. Such an entry as this—"Publishers' trade list annual, 1873-1902, in progress" (p. 21), is unworthy of a place in a librarian's book.

The last chapter (vii.) of the book is concerned with "Factors and percentages," a title under which Mr. Brown has grouped some very suggestive and interesting statistics and conjectures regarding such topics as the "number of books in existence," "international annual output of books," "classes of literature published and stocked in public libraries," the number of "British municipal libraries" (553), and "British non-municipal libraries" (1042), "Percentages of expenditure," "Library associations," "Buildings," "Branch libraries," "Planning buildings," etc. These statistics must in most cases be taken "on trust," as their sources are not generally given, save for such phrases as "the average of many library reports," "derived from the work of existing libraries," "corrected from a large number of municipal libraries," etc. There seems, however, no reason to doubt the accuracy of the averages or to question the

sources used. Protest should be entered, perhaps, against inferring the "average percentage of different classes [of books] in American libraries from A. L. A. catalog, 1904" (p. 64). That catalog would hardly be so used even by its makers, and is by no means a reflection of existing conditions in any large number of libraries.

A student who should go carefully through the references in this work, or even only the references starred as particularly valuable, would undoubtedly derive much benefit from the process. The book can be cordially recommended to persons seeking to study the literature of librarianship. It is just what it claims to be, a practical guide to a very heterogeneous mass of material, a mass which exhibits the unscientific character of much of our so-called library science, and yet shows forth the earnest spirit and extremely practical results of those who follow the art of librarianship. Moreover, the lists will be of service to the expert by way of quick reference to the literature of topics with which he is more or less familiar.

The index is strictly confined to the subjects treated and does not cover the names of authors cited.

WILLIAM W. BISHOP.

FASCICULUS IOANNI WILLIS CLARK DICTATUS:
Cantabrigiae: typis academicis impressus,
MDCCCCXIX. xl. 577 pp. 4^o.

The Germans have a delightful fashion of honoring a scholar of ripe years and full renown by the publication of a book of essays written by his friends and pupils. The *Festschrift* has had occasional imitations outside of the "Fatherland," but it may be doubted whether any *Festschrift* has been more beautifully printed or has shown forth more of kindly good will and affection than this bulky volume whose modest title gives no clue to its valuable contents. The typography and paper leave nothing to be desired. The press work, like everything else about the book, has evidently been a labor of love. That but 500 copies have been printed, and those for private distribution, seems the sole fault of the work.

Mr. John Willis Clark, the registrar of Cambridge University, is best known to Americans—especially to American librarians—by his admirable works on the history of libraries, of which "The care of books" is perhaps the most familiar. But this volume shows him to have various other lines of interest, for articles are offered to him not alone on library history, but on the antiquities of Cambridge and other universities, on various phases of art and education, on three branches of biology, on classical philology, and on the production of plays by students, particularly those Greek plays which have been such a feature of dramatic and classical interest in Cambridge of recent years. That any man should have had the versatility to attract the respect of scholars in so many

branches is a marvel in these days of specialization. That he should have attained that respect in the midst of executive duties is even more marvelous. That he should have won the hearts of his colleagues is no marvel to one who studies the portrait which serves as frontispiece—and introduction—to the "Fasciculus."

The table of contents is long, 34 separate entries, ranging from the admirable Latin dedication of one page, to a paper of 37 pages on the "Ship of fools," and one of 46 on the "Register of expenses of the Vatican Library from 1548 to 1554." The themes are, of course, as varied as the writers, though a note of antiquarianism of the best sort, a reminiscence of old books and manuscripts, of old ceremonies and rituals, a flavor of curious and minute learning in a strictly modern guise is found throughout the several articles. It may not be too presumptuous in a reviewer who is (unfortunately) acquainted with but one of the thirty odd writers to surmise that the unity in this variety comes from the character and impress of the man honored.

To note the contents of the entire volume would be impossible within the limits of this review. Librarians will find the first articles of most professional interest. Mr. M. R. James, whose catalogs of manuscripts have been so often noted in this JOURNAL contributes the "Catalogue of the Library of the Augustinian Friars at York, now first edited from the ms. at Trinity College, Dublin." The text is preceded by a full introduction, and there are numerous notes of interest at the end. The catalog itself is a valuable addition to the list of catalogs of mediaeval libraries. Father Franz Ehrle, prefect of the Vatican Library, publishes under the title "Un catalogo fin qui sconosciuto della Biblioteca papale d'Avignone (1407)," a description of a manuscript in Madrid, which gives not only the works in the Papal library at Avignon in 1407, but their press-marks and a plan of the room in which they were shelved. Some very interesting letters of the late Henry Bradshaw follow. In one of them are found some very sensible remarks on the arrangement of entries of the type of the familiar "Newark," "New Bedford," sort. One passage at least must be quoted: "We had a great discussion last term about it on the Library Syndicate, Luard and others strongly advocating your plan. But to-day somebody wanted an Arabic writer *Ali* something or other, and we found in the catalog that *Ali Baba* was separated from *Ali Musa* by a lot of *Aliberts*, *Alienus*, etc., groups of *Ali* . . . other names like *Alison*, then more *Alis*, and so on, until it was quite bewildering. The rule of taking the first word *A* or *Ab* or *Ad* and keeping *words* together is much more to my taste" . . . M. Léon Dorez, of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, contributes "Le Registre des Dépenses

de la Bibliothèque Vaticane de 1548 à 1555, and Mr. F. Madan "Certain disquisitions by John Barwick and other Cambridge divines, published in 1644."

These are the contributions of more strictly professional interest. But the others are perhaps even more enjoyable. J. E. Sandys on "Ancient university ceremonies," C. C. Moore Smith on "Cambridge plays before 1585," Charles Sayle on "Gunning Redivivus," A. W. Ward on the "Ships of fools," Sidney Colvin on "A drawing of Garrick by Hogarth," Edmund Gosse on "A paradox on beauty," A. W. Verrall on "The sword of the Lord God," and Charles Waldstein on "Classical archaeology and pre-historic archaeology" are perhaps the best of the remaining articles. A bibliography of Mr. Clark's publications from 1857 to 1909 concludes the book. It is a charming tribute of strong men to a strong and companionable man.

W. W. BISHOP.

NELSON'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA; EVERYBODY'S BOOK OF REFERENCE; editors in chief: Frank Moore Colby, George Sandeman. [Perpetual loose-leaf ed.] New York, [etc.,] T. Nelson & Sons, 1907[-09] 12 vols. 26½ cm.

As the Chicago *Dial* recently remarked,* "An encyclopedia like a library catalog is no sooner issued than it is out of date, its disease of senectitude becoming more and more acute with each passing year; but though librarians have in a measure mastered the difficulty of the catalog by adopting the ever expandible card system, no publisher has yet undertaken to supply the world with encyclopedic learning in card catalog form, nor is it a form likely to commend itself to the public." This is all true enough today, but with the loose-leaf edition of Nelson's encyclopedia and its re-edited leaves of 1909 before us, it is not safe to say what form the encyclopedia of to-morrow will take. These re-edited leaves are of sufficient interest to warrant a review of the loose-leaf scheme as a whole, because upon their merit must depend the ultimate success of this loose-leaf edition. In bulk these new leaves are equal to a single volume of the encyclopedia and they replace 385 of the old leaves. We must not infer, however, that one-twelfth of the work as a whole is thus renewed. In many cases the changes have been of a minor nature. The smallest number of leaves taken out from any one volume was 20 from vol. iv, and the largest was 61 from vol. viii, while the average was 32.

A large proportion of the changes consist of statistical corrections bringing records up to date, or of slight additions to one article, made possible by abbreviation or elimination

of another portion of the same page. For example, a portrait of Bismarck was eliminated in order to include under "Bishops" a list of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal bishops; an 11 line notice of Henri Blainville, 1778-1850, French naturalist, was taken out to insert an 11 line entry on Andrew George Blair, 1844-1907, chief of the board of railroad commissioners in Canada; "Black flux" (5 lines) is cut out, and "Black fly" reduced by nine lines in order to make room for a new entry, "Black hand." In some places, as in "Air engines," descriptions of antiquated machines have been cut out so as to introduce a more modern and more important type. In this case, a full-page and two cuts were excerpted to make place for an equal amount of new matter. Sometimes the matter inserted has necessitated adding new pages, as with Luther Burbank, p. 385 A and 385 B. In a few cases the new pages have interfered with the sequence of the article, e.g., see British Empire League and British Guiana, where the duplicated pages 311-312 must be retained in order not to discard a part of the original text, yet by keeping the old leaf we have a new "Total trade table of the United Kingdom," 1907, on the new page 312 and the old table of 1903 on the old page 313, right in the midst of the article on British Guiana.

There are some lengthy and notable revisions, as under "Canada," where three or four pages have been rewritten, but for the most part the changes cover less space and the new matter would not average over eight or ten lines to each new page. In general the corrections seem to be valuable. Where various states have had a census taken since that of the United States of 1900, these figures have been frequently corrected up to 1906. There are also occasional additions of importance to the governmental history of a country and some new biographical data under the names of noted men. But here I should like to call attention to one weak spot. In order to test the modernity of the Encyclopedia in the matter of biographical detail, I had 21 names selected from the 125 writers who died in 1908 and were listed in the Necrology of the *Annual Library Index*. The names were William L. Alden, Edmondo de Amicis, E. G. Bourne, Edward Caird, John Churton Collins, Daniel C. Gilman, Ludoovic Halévy, Murat Halstead, Joel Chandler Harris, Bronson Howard, Donald G. Mitchell, Louise Chandler Moulton, Charles Eliot Norton, "Ouida," Otto Pfleiderer, Ira D. Sankey, A. R. Spofford, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Katherine P. Wormeley, Walter A. Wyckoff, and Charles A. Young. Fifteen of these notables died between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1908. Of the 21 test names all but one, that of Halévy, were found in the old sheets of the Encyclopedia, but the death of only one, Joel Chandler Harris, which occurred on July 3, 1908, is recorded on the sheets for

*In noting an announcement of a new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* to be published next year.

1909. This does not look very well for the revision on the biographical side. It would seem as if at least the death of those who passed away before Sept. 1, 1908, might have been noticed in the revision of the sheets. It may be remarked in passing that the sketches of some of the older of these individuals were originally so written as to avoid the necessity of revision in event of their death, e.g., see the sketch of Charles Eliot Norton, which seem to have been purposely written in the past tense, although he was living at the time of publication. Of course, adding these notices of death would have meant another score of new sheets and the expense may not have seemed justifiable. Perhaps also the editors argued that if they waited another year there might be still more important changes to make on these same pages. Doubtless there must be a constant exercise of editorial discretion and business judgment in deciding when to reprint.

The loose-leaf feature is better adapted to articles on current topics and subjects on which the latest word is the thing most sought after than it would be in an encyclopedia specializing in history and literature. The new leaves do not, however, come as frequently as we had been led to expect them. In August we wrote the publishers about a new leaf for the revolution in Turkey, which had occurred some five months before, and they replied that they did not care to issue a new sheet until changes were definite and settled. At this rate, when can we expect a new sheet on the North Pole, under which, by the way, there is no entry nor any cross references to "Arctic exploration?" *

The illustrations might easily be improved upon. Many of them are apparently half-tones made from half-tones, with a resultant blur. Some of the portraits are particularly below par, and there is an amusing slip in the caption under Dante's portrait. Vasari is authority for the statement that Giotto painted the portrait of Dante with those of Brunetto Latini and Corso Donati in the palace of the Podestá, and many have consequently supposed that the figures at Dante's side in the Bargello fresco were the two individuals mentioned, but the reproduction in Nelson's Encyclopedia is the first that I have ever seen claiming that the group represents Dante and Beatrice! Another statement in the Dante article to which exception can be taken by Mr. Lane is that I compiled the catalog of the *Harvard* collection.

On the whole, the changes seem to be working toward the improvement of the Encyclopedia, although naturally some matter is lost by elimination. With the limitations set by the leaf unit, the old adage is re-

versed and there is "no gain without some loss." The revised up-to-date leaves have already proven serviceable in the reading room of the University of Michigan Library and the work must be even more useful in smaller libraries having more limited resources at their disposal. THEODORE W. KOCH.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. *The story of libraries and book-collecting*. 1908. Lond., Routledge; N. Y., Dutton. 230 p. 75 c.

Mr. Savage is librarian of the Wallacey Public Libraries in England. His manual comes 13th in "The English Library" series. One of his purposes is to enable library assistants to prepare for Section v (a) of the Library Association (of England) professional examination. The first third of this story is concerned with libraries of ancient times, with mediæval libraries and their preservation of the Greek and Latin classics, with early monastic libraries, with the Renaissance and its stimulus to book-collecting. Then follow concise chapters on the principal libraries of continental Europe, of the United Kingdom, and of the United States. To popular town libraries the world over, a chapter is devoted, the emphasis naturally being laid upon those of Great Britain and Ireland. An appendix gives 56 brief biographical notes regarding famous collectors and librarians. The only American included is C. A. Cutter. Mr. Savage also appends the principal works consulted in writing his book. A few of them may be worth repeating here: E: Edwards' *Memoirs of libraries*, *Free Town libraries*, and *Libraries and founders of libraries*; R. Garnett's *Essays in librarianship and bibliography*; J. J. Ogle's *The free library*.

In the course of his story our author corrects a common impression: "At one time the booktrade of [ancient] Rome was flourishing. Regular publishers were in the business, such as Atticus in Cicero's times and the Sossii in Horace's; and their scribes produced not one or a few copies of a book, but as many as a thousand copies of a popular author. Nor were these copies dear to buy. A volume of Martial was sold for about 4s. 3d. of our money; another for less than a shilling; and Juvenal refers to a man owning a small number of books, although he was poor and lived in a garret." Mr. Savage thinks that some of the reproducers of literature have been overpraised. They are taken down a notch: "Possibly the services of the monks as literary guardians may be overrated. They read and transcribed to shun the evils of idleness rather than to learn. Curious instances might be cited of the way in which they twisted the meaning of the pagans into something they thought more edifying. And during the slack rule and decay which came to most monasteries at some time, priceless treasures were permitted to go astray and to be spoiled." GEORGE ILES.

* Since writing the above we have received from the publishers new leaves on Turkey, Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Commander Robert E. Peary, both of the latter impartially taking up two full pages.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Bibliographical Society of America, Bulletin, October, v. 1, no. 5, contains the proceedings of the ninth meeting of the Society, held at Bretton Woods, N. H.; "The bibliographical side of Charles Darwin," with notes of bibliographical information and bibliographical publications.

Bogsamlingsbladet, vol. 4, no. 4, October-December, 1909, leads with an article on the City Library of Aarhus, Denmark, by the editor, Mr. Bjerre. The library is the third in size in the country, containing about 200,000 volumes. It has recently inaugurated a kind of a travelling library system, loaning small collections of books to other libraries, Copenhagen not included. Mr. J. Grönborg advocates the collection of books on local history in the various libraries of the country. There are short book reviews and a defense of the Berlioz system of disinfection of books by means of alcohol.

Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari, October, contains a report of the efforts made for co-operation between the National Association of Popular Libraries and the Italian Congresso Magistrale Nazionale, which corresponds to our National Educational Association. It is followed by an article by E. T. Moneta on the place of the printed book in the international efforts towards peace, and by a discussion on the kinds of books that the Italian popular libraries should collect as best suited to their purpose of spreading general culture.

California Libraries, News Notes, October, contains an article on the "County library system for California," a list of United States public documents in California libraries and the usual news notes of California libraries.

Cardiff Libraries Review, v. 1, no. 1, October, begins the issue of a monthly periodical by the Cardiff Libraries, England. The Library Association of the United Kingdom, in combination with the National Home-Reading Union, have begun the issue of a monthly guide to books and reading which is known as the "Reader's review." The Cardiff Libraries Committee has decided to localize this review and adapt it to local needs by including it in a new periodical, the *Cardiff Libraries Review*. The local portion will be used for conveying information to readers as to the work of the libraries, printing lists of recent additions to the various departments, and giving special reading lists and bibliographical notes.

The lists of recent additions to the Welsh Department will be printed either monthly or bi-monthly and will form a useful record of current Welsh literature. "Some recent books on America," by Sara Burstall; "Public libra-

ries and university education," by Dr. R. D. Roberts; among other brief articles on literary subjects, are contributions to the *Reader's Review* in this number.

In the *Deutsche Revue*, Chr. Ruepprecht proposes the establishment of fees in circulating libraries, in order to increase their all too limited finances. The October number contains, among other papers, a short one on "Photography in the service of library science," occasioned by the International Photographic Exhibition at Dresden. A portion of this latter was devoted to photographs of manuscripts and reproductions of the same by photomechanical processes, affording opportunity to compare the relative merits of heliotype, half-tone, zinc etching and four-color work (for illuminated miniatures). A list of photographers working at some of the principal libraries in Europe is given. F. W.

Library Assistant, November, contains "The golden age of readers," by Dr. H. A. Miers, and reports of the various library meetings.

Library Association Record, November, contains "The new subject-index of the London Library," by Henry R. Tedder, and "On the construction of the subject-catalogue," by Guthrie Vine.

Library World, November, contains pt. 4 of "The subject classification," by James Duff Brown; "Sheaf catalogues applied to the shelves of a classified library," by Mizpah Gilbert; also an account of the Library Association conference at Sheffield.

Public Libraries, December, contains "Selection of juvenile books for a small library," by Beatrice M. Kelly, and "Reaching the rural population," by Frances Hobart.

Revista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi, August, 1909, is given up to a translation by Prof. Enrico Rostagno of the proceedings of the International Conference held at San Gallo in 1898 for the preservation of manuscripts. The report of the 1898 conference is supplemented by reports of later developments in the use of gelatine, "zapon" and "cellit," detailed notes being given for the use of these restoratives, and an interesting account of the methods of restoration used in the Vatican.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, July-August, gives special attention to "The school and the library."

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswezen, November, 1909. Dr. van Dokkum, of the Amsterdam University Library, in an article in *De Nieuwe Gids*, urges the necessity of co-operation among the scientific libraries of Holland. He proposes the establishment of a library council, and among the problems to be con-

sidered by the same he names an annual index to periodicals, distribution of periodicals among the libraries, co-operative cataloging, regulation of exchange of university publications with other countries.

Membership in the International Congress at Brussels, 1910, is open also to those who cannot personally attend, on payment of 10 francs to M. V. Tourneur, Rue Defacqz 98, Brussels. Members are entitled to all publications of the congress.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences L. (Rpt., 1907.) Added 339 bound v.; 316 unbound v.; total, 17,298.

The most notable event of the year was the moving of the library from its cramped quarters on the first floor of the west wing of the building to the more commodious ones in the east wing, with the result that there has been a notable enlargement of its work. By these new arrangements the library now covers four rooms on the basement floor at the extreme eastern end of the building, as follows: the stack and reading-room, which measures about 43 x 43 feet, situated at the extreme eastern end of the library rooms, is arranged on the alcove plan. The corner room opening from the stack and reading-room is used for the display of current periodicals on tables, while the walls are at present used for shelves holding bound volumes of transactions of societies and periodicals of a general character. Opening from the west side of the large room is a passage-way lined with catalog cases. Proceeding along the passage the room is reached where are stored for the present the maps and unbound periodicals. There is still a shortage of shelving, and most of that now in use is of a temporary character.

A second specially important event of the year was the receipt of the first instalment of books purchased from the Duryea Trust fund of the Brooklyn Art Association. The fund, amounting to between \$5000 and \$6000, was created by the will of the late Samuel Bowne Duryea. The whole of the fund is to be expended instead of being held as an endowment. The books purchased from this fund, though the property of the Brooklyn Art Association, are placed on permanent deposit in the museum library.

Before the books thus added were purchased the Art Department compiled an annotated "Bibliography of a library for a museum of art (costing approximately \$10,000)" which contained the titles already in the library plus those desired. "It was thought advisable to do this in order that the purchase list might be a balanced one. The list was made on cards and arranged according to a classification worked out by Prof. William H. Goodyear, curator of fine arts. A copy of this classification will be found in the No-

vember, 1908, number of the *Museum News*." It is a scholarly, comprehensive and carefully thought out scheme and worth the consideration of those interested in classification systems.

Cleveland O. Case L. has issued the following reading lists: "Some old fiction well worth reading," "Garden books in Case Library," "Good books for summer reading," "Selected list of material about Edgar Allan Poe," "Selected list of material about John Calvin," "Lenten reading," "Current periodicals received at Case Library." The membership fee to the library is \$1 a year.

Connecticut libraries. In the report of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut (Public document, no. 8), (1906), it is stated that between the years 1857 and 1906, inclusive, a total of \$187,000.704 has been expended by the state for libraries and library apparatus. Numerous tabular statistics relating to libraries are given, and the work of the Public Library Committee outlined. The Public Library Committee, consisting of five members, appointed by the State Board of Education, visited and assisted numerous libraries and issued various booklists. Thirty-eight libraries receiving state grant have buildings used exclusively for library purposes. The expenses of public libraries, not including state grant, 1904-1905, were \$56,920.78. In the Board of Education report for 1907, 1908, and 1909 (Pub. doc. no. 8) it is stated that the Library Committee visited and inspected libraries of 59 towns and a visitor appointed by the committee also inspected libraries of 60 different towns, 44 libraries receiving state grants have buildings used exclusively for library purposes. Expenses of public libraries not including state grants, 1905-1906, have been \$57,549.13; 1906-1907, \$68,586.80; 1907-1908, \$74,931.70. Full statistical reports of libraries are given from 1905-1908. Extensive information as to libraries is given, but lack of space does not permit of fuller quotation.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. A branch library is to be erected at Gratiot and Pulford avenues. This will be the fourth of the library's branch buildings to be erected by the city, Mr. Carnegie's offer having been refused. This new building, designed by the architect Louis Kamper, is to be 72 x 52 feet, in renaissance style, of white Kittanning brick with Bedford stone trimmings. It is to be one story high with full basement and flat roof. The main floor with entrance on Gratiot avenue, is to have large portico and vestibule with marble mosaic floors, two large reading rooms, 28 x 33 feet separated by a hall 12 feet wide, the entire length connecting with a large stack room in the rear. There will be a librarian's room and workroom, with all modern conveniences. The basement is to contain auditorium.

33 x 70 feet, so arranged as to have a separate entrance from Fulford avenue, also from reading room on first floor.

There are four of the library's branches in rented buildings and it is planned to erect one new building a year until all these branches are provided for with library buildings.

District of Columbia P. L. The library is issued in October Educational bulletin, no. 35, giving information as to the collection of trade catalogs in the Useful Arts room which can be used to good advantage by teachers and in class work.

In the methods of selection and of distribution of the school duplicate collection, it is considered that the schools should have as much voice as the library and the development of the collection and method of its distribution should be in accordance with a plan which should be the joint work of school and library.

In accordance with this the library has printed this year a limited number of catalogs of the books in this collection. One copy with application blanks will be supplied the principal of each school and individual copies will be given to each teacher upon application at the children's room.

A list is given of the schools, grouped in nine divisions, and schools in the neighborhood of the library that are entitled to obtain these school libraries.

The library has also issued, October, 1909, Religious literature bulletin no. 3, giving Helps for Sunday-school workers, Notable religious books newly added, and Current magazine discussion.

Georgetown University L., Washington, D. C. The library of the university was seriously burned on the morning of Nov. 19. About 50 students were asleep in the dormitory over the library when the fire was discovered but all escaped safely.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The total expense for binding for 1907-1908 was \$1631.65 instead of \$163.56 which figures were mistakenly given in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. The library has issued Useful Arts bulletins as follows: no. 18, Books for the book-keeper; no. 19, Books on farming; no. 20, Books of interest to bankers; no. 21, Books of interest to nurses.

Jackson (Mich.) P. L. (24th rept.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 1805; total 33,665. Issued, home use 93,481. New registration 1559; number registered readers 6048. Receipts \$616.23; expenses \$9116.17 (books \$1871.33; binding \$733.93; salaries, including janitor \$3842.77; light \$391.73; printing \$109.51).

The report shows the progress and improvements which have marked Mr. Rush's

first year of administration as librarian. "All shelves on the first floor of the library have been opened for the free use of all readers; the reference collection has been brought down from the second floor and given special attention; several hundred old, superseded and little-used books relegated to the second floor stacks; simple and more accurate cataloging rules adopted; considerable headway made on the long and important task of re-cataloging the entire collection of books; Library of Congress cards used wherever it is possible; club room fitted up where some 35 meetings were held; special lighting system installed in the art gallery which has no equal in this section of the country; a convenient room in the basement furnished as a men's reading and smoking room; general reading room changed to contain more serious reading matter and less fiction; duplicate collection of rental books established; system of extension started by locating a drug store station; collections of books placed in fire engine houses; apprentice system of library instruction begun; delivery department entirely reorganized and new routine methods adopted; special lists of books on special subjects published; exhibitions of books and of works of art held; artistic calendar advertisements placed in the majority of the homes of the city; the entire works of seven undesirable juvenile authors withdrawn; moderate use made of the story hour in work with the children; very best materials and methods demanded on a new binding schedule; large amount of reference work done for the various clubs of the city; new by-laws for the board of directors drawn up and adopted; special instruction on library work given to members of the staff; an afternoon off each week and twelve days' sick leave per year given to the staff assistants; Holophane light shades adopted throughout the building and successful experiments made with the Tungsten lamps; and considerable notice work given to the city newspapers."

This summary will show the many new channels through which the library is expressing its usefulness.

Kentucky. Proposed library commission. Mr. William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, in an address before the Kentucky Educational Association in June, 1909, on "What a library commission will do for Kentucky" describes the field offered by Kentucky for library commission work. He urges the early establishment of a commission and that when established it should begin at once "a systematic campaign for obtaining complete and correct reports from every community in the state as to whether it has a library and of what kind, whether it is free or subscription, whether it belongs to an institution, to a private citizen, or to the public, and whether it is alive or dead. If the community has no library,

why not, and what are the prospects? Do the people want a library and are they working for it?"

He outlines the various phases of commission work, treating it under the following heads: Advisory work; Organizing work; Building plans; Instruction; Travelling libraries. The address has been printed in pamphlet form. (Louisville, Ky. 1909. 12 p. S.)

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. The library has recently issued a leaflet containing a brief list of "Stories of American politics" in the Louisville Free Public Library, October, 1909; also, a "Catalog of the paintings and statuary in the Louisville Free Public Library."

New York. Book thievery. It is stated that scientific and other books worth \$10,000, many of them rare editions, all of which have disappeared from various libraries in New York during the last year, were found by the police in a room formerly occupied by a man arrested on Nov. 20 charged with trying to sell books bearing the mark of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Among the books was a highly valuable copy of Luther's first translation of the Bible. This was stolen from the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences some time ago. The Astor Library was represented in the collection, which had evidently been gathered by a man of considerable education.

New York City. Institute of Musical Art L. The circulating library of the Institute of Musical Art in the city of New York has been substantially strengthened in its department of chamber music. This library will be remembered as the one founded by Gustav Schirmer about 1872, and circulated by his house for many years. It was presented to the Institute by his son, Rudolph, one of its trustees, and is now available to public subscription at moderate rates. It is a large and valuable collection and the only one of its kind in the United States. Arrangements for out-of-town subscribers to hold music for a longer period than is allowed New York City borrowers can be made. The Institute is housed in the Lenox mansion, no. 33 Fifth avenue, New York, and in its recital hall the great Lenox Library had its birth. The plans for the building which the Institute will erect at 122d street and Clermont avenue, New York, provides for special rooms for the library, which will admit of great possibilities. It will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1910.

New York City. Metropolitan Museum of Art. All the pictures contributed by Mr. J. P. Morgan to the Hudson-Fulton exhibition have been left by him in the museum at the close of the exhibition as a loan.

New York (City) Society L. (Rpt. — year

ending March 31, 1908.) Receipts \$18,427.88; expenses \$17,934.83. Numerous gifts of valuable books, many of them privately printed, have been made to the library during the year.

New York P. L. Lenox Library. An exhibition of book-plates was opened in the library on Dec. 1. This is devoted mainly to modern American work and is designed to stimulate and increase interest both in book-plates and in American art.

New York P. L. Seward Park Branch. The new Seward Park Branch, 192 E. Broadway, was opened Nov. 11 with appropriate exercises. The distribution of books began on Nov. 12.

New York State. Education Department. In the 5th annual report (1909) of the New York State Education Department it is stated that 7318 applications for state money for library books in public schools and for maps and globes for rural schools that do not maintain academic departments were reviewed and accepted. This was an increase of 2363 over the previous year. The purchase of books for reading and reference continued heavy, especially for the elementary schools, nearly or quite 3000 districts having added to their libraries. "At the close of the year there were 1058 districts that had no libraries whatever. Of these, 451 contracted with adjoining districts for tuition, and maintained no schools of their own. These schools ought not to be without books and the question naturally arises therefore whether the time has not arrived to prescribe a minimum of equivalent for all elementary schools."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (20th rpt., 1908.) Added 24,072; total 142,493. Issued, home use 851,000 (34.8 per cent, main lib. adult dept.; 8.3 per cent. main lib., children's dept., 0.7 per cent.; from firemen's libs. 58.1 per cent. fict.). New registration, adult 11,623; juv. 5708; total registration since 1880, adult 1,448,96; juv. 35,119. Receipts \$99,002.99; expenses \$99,002.47 (salaries, lib. service \$36,216.88, books \$19,012.85, binding \$5584.26, trolley tickets \$240, coal \$3566.03, stationery \$882.86).

"The centers for distribution of books now number 324. This includes main library, 6 branches, 12 deposit stations, 273 school-room collections, etc. From all these centers 851,000 volumes were lent for home use. This is an increase of 35 per cent. over 1907. Newark equals most other cities of its size in the number of library books taken for home reading." The main building has, through the generous policy in regard to its use which the trustees have adopted and the city has approved, become "a center for no small amount of literary, philanthropic, art, science, civic and general educational activity. This is shown in a measure by the gatherings

for mutual and public welfare and improvement held here in 1908, which reached a total of 662 with about 22,106 in attendance; and by the 15 exhibits of the year, with an attendance of 30,000.

"The service rendered to students in the building has increased. Lessons on the use of books have been given to the students in the normal and high schools. The school department has improved its equipment with a corresponding increase in use. From the picture collection have been lent 24,745 pictures, chiefly for school use.

"A technical department has been established in what was formerly the reading room. The art and science department has made progress in its collections. From the five branches were lent 249,891 volumes, an increase of 187 per cent. over last year."

Mr. Dana's report shows the vital and broad scope of the library's work, the strong impetus it gives toward the keener realization of art and of letters by the people of Newark and to how great an extent is the library an integral part in the civic interests.

Philadelphia, Pa. Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt.—year 1908.) Added 7070. In spite of necessary alterations of the premises, the work of the library has shown satisfactory increase.

Philadelphia, Pa. William B. Stephens Memorial L. The cornerstone of the William B. Stephens Memorial Library provided for in the will of Caroline A. Stephens, widow of William B. Stephens, was laid Nov. 24.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (13th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1909.) Added 37,710 v., 3017 pm.; total 306,060 v., 3017 pm. Issued, home use, 999,339; reading room use 1,236,353; borrowers' cards in force 86,399; reading room attendance 1,236,353. Receipts \$333,145.09; expenses \$316,731.31 (building dept. \$4,611.25, lib. dept. \$122,272.62, training school for children's libns. \$12,559.85).

On Sept. 1, 1908, Mr. Hopkins, who had been librarian since Dec. 1, 1904, resigned from the librarianship, owing to serious ill-health, and Mr. Harrison W. Craver, assistant librarian, was appointed librarian.

Upon request of the Librarian of Congress the library has been made a depository for a card catalog of the Library of Congress, and receives accordingly one card for each book catalogued by that library.

In the Cataloging department 33,816 volumes were classified and catalogued—the entire collection of books in the South Side branch was catalogued and prepared for the shelves. A dictionary card catalog of these books, exclusive of fiction and children's books (for which printed lists are used), was in place in the building when it was opened for use in February.

The revision of the subject headings in the dictionary catalog, which was begun last year,

has just been completed. Every entry in the catalogs at the central library and branches has now been revised. Out-of-date headings have been discarded and new ones substituted; the publication of the Classified catalog begun in 1902 has been completed by the publication during the year of parts 3, 4 and 5 of the second series. In the Printing division the general catalog cards printed have numbered 10,295 titles. "An effort has been made this year to place the new books on the shelves and the printed cards in the catalogs more promptly than before." The use of the library by out-of-town clubs grows every year without effort on the part of the library to increase its non-resident membership. The correspondence with these clubs and the selection of their books is carried on by the Reference department. The work of the technology department is carried on in the reference room. The recently established index to the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture now comprises about 16,000 cards and about 1200 cards have been added to the index of experiment station literature. The card index to current technical literature now covers about 240 journals.

All stations for the distribution of books are now conducted directly from the central library, this work having been done hitherto partly by the branches.

"Work with the blind begun in November, 1907, has progressed satisfactorily throughout the year. One of the initial problems in organizing this work was to obtain the names and addresses of blind people. The home teacher first called at the 200 addresses given in the census of 1908. She also visited nearly every charitable institution in the district. Other addresses were obtained from the members of the library staff, from blind readers, from the field officer for the state and through publicity given to the work by means of newspaper articles. In January the superintendent of the Bureau of police very kindly issued an order to all patrolmen to report the names and addresses of blind persons in their districts. The circulation during the year was 1461.

"A change was made in the system of fines for overdue juvenile books. On examination of the file it was found that between 3000 and 4000 children's cards were held for fines of various small sums. In order that so many children might not be deprived of the privileges of the library the following new ruling has been put into effect: 'a work belonging to the juvenile collection is subject to a fine of two cents a day if kept over time; or, in place of payment of the fine, the borrower will forfeit the use of his card for six months from the date on which the overdue book was returned.'

The home circulation was 91,287 from 86 public, private, parish and Sunday-schools which were supplied with books. From five

summer and two winter playgrounds 6757 books were issued during the year.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 1785 (net gain); total 16,185. Issued, home use 76,733. Cardholders 5448. Receipts \$7766.60; expenses \$5933.64 (salaries \$2916.46, books \$1371.93, binding \$324.55, newspapers and periodicals \$217.70).

"It has been the endeavor this year not only to meet general demands, but also to strengthen the library where weak. There being great demand for information on bungalows, automobiles, bees and reinforced concrete, for example, we have acquired many books on these subjects." Many maps have also been added.

San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' Institute L. The corner-stone of the new building for the Mechanics' Institute was laid Sept. 5. The old building was destroyed in the earthquake of 1906, but with the spirit which has characterized the institution since its organization 54 years ago, little time elapsed before the erection of the new building was under way. The Mechanics' Institute, joined together as it is with the old Mercantile Library Association, has a large future before it not only as a library, but as one of the factors in the educational system of San Francisco. Besides the development of the library, it is planned to establish courses of lectures and study for the benefit of members.

Smithsonian Institution L., Washington D. C. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908; in Rpt. of secretary, p. 60.) Added 3257 books, 4470 pamphlets; total 33,564 v., 52,112 unbound papers, 108 mss. There were 1000 books, 2257 complete volumes of periodicals and 4056 pamphlets cataloged, and 1086 books were sent to the government printing office for binding. The number of books, periodicals and pamphlets borrowed from the general library was 29,242, while the number assigned to sectional libraries was 10,314.

The library has been benefited by the plan adopted by the International catalogue of scientific literature of sending to authors lists of their scientific writings that have been entered in the catalog and requesting any that have not been cited, whereby many separates from periodicals, journals, etc., have been acquired.

The library has received various valuable gifts, among them a contribution from Dr. C. W. Richmond, including many of the Thunberg dissertations which are for the most part rare and difficult to obtain and of which he is endeavoring to complete the set.

Springfield, Mass. City L. Assoc. (52d rpt.—year ending May 1, 1909.) Added 11,569; total 168,632. Issued, home use 506,731 (adult fict. 159,390, juv. fict. 39,957). Receipts \$55,266.94; expenses \$56,441.04 (books \$6681.36, salaries \$18,509.32, periodicals \$1123.86, binding \$2011.83).

The year has been a notable one as two of the three branch library buildings given by Mr. Carnegie have been planned and erected and work on the new building for the main library begun. The branch known as the Indian Orchard branch is a one-story building, having a capacity of 13,000 volumes which can be increased 7000 volumes more without enlargement of the building; the reading rooms will accommodate 75 people. The Forest Park branch has about the same book capacity and seats for 90 readers. Both branches are fortunate in having ample sites.

The contract for the main library building was let with the conditions that the site should be cleared for the contractor by April 1, and the building completed within 375 working days. This necessitated immediately moving back the present library building some 200 feet. During the process, which occupied about three weeks, the library was closed to avoid possibility of accident and because of the difficulty of heating. To mitigate the inconvenience to readers, before closing reference collections were sent to the high schools, large selections of books, including part of the genealogical library, were deposited in the new branch buildings and each cardholder was allowed to borrow six works of fiction and any reasonable number of other books. A surprising number was taken in this way—more than 15,000 volumes being borrowed during the last five days. To accommodate the children's room and other departments formerly in the basement, a wooden structure, 50 by 32 feet, was erected in nine days at a cost of \$988"; and the periodical reading-room was also moved to other quarters.

Although the library, during the year, was closed for three weeks the circulation increased nearly five per cent.

"In buying new fiction the library chooses annually about one hundred titles from the current publications. Each novel is carefully read or examined by members of the staff or a volunteer committee of men and women, who submit written reports to the head of the circulating department. The aim is to include all the novels of real worth that appear each year, and others in popular demand, although they may be of somewhat less literary merit, provided they are otherwise unobjectionable. All these novels are on probation, so to speak, and only those of lasting value are included in the permanent collection represented by the printed fiction list. The others are worn out in circulation and not replaced. Usually from three to a score of copies of each title are bought, according to the merit and popularity of the book and additional copies are furnished through the duplicate pay collection."

There is a "current events table" in the delivery room and here are gathered books dealing with striking events of the day.

"Thirty-four volumes were borrowed from

12 different libraries, for the use of readers here, and 52 books were loaned to libraries in 16 neighboring cities and towns."

The David A. Wells economic library now comprises about 14,000 volumes and is rapidly increasing.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt. — year 1908.) Added 6200; total 82,959. Issued, home use 252,794 (fict. 193,600). Receipts \$38,200; expenses \$38,200 (books \$8,344.61, binding \$19,885, light \$2452.24, wages \$16,525.17).

There has been a notable increase in the number of books put into circulation and in the number of people who have visited the reading rooms and the different parts of the reference library. "The circulation has increased more than 30 per cent., and the increase in the use of the periodicals and the books in the reading and reference rooms has been quite as much."

The work in the department of local and family, though it has been subject to interruptions, shows a satisfactory record, 466 volumes having been added to this collection. "The reference work of this department depends so entirely upon the needs of its patrons that it is very uneven."

From the children's department there was a circulation of 60,830 volumes.

Tacoma (Wash.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 9871; total 40,838. Issued, home use 146,058 (increase over previous year 34 per cent.). Receipts \$24,744.62; expenses \$26,957.37.

The circulation department was organized into a regular department in October. "The change has proved of distinct advantage to the public and to the system, records and business of the work. Both the loan and reference departments are now open from 9 a.m. to 9:45 p.m. on weekdays instead of from 10 a.m. to 9:45 p.m., as formerly. The old guarantor system was abandoned for the application system, a change appreciated by the public, without increasing the losses of the library. The tendency has been towards a more liberal policy in the number of books lent to one person for special study. The postal reserve system was started and fines have been reduced from three to two cents per day. The total circulation of the two branches was 84,518. A delivery station was opened, almost at the end of the library year, in the city's department store, Rhodes Brothers.

An effort has been made to meet the demand of the public for good technical literature, and a good beginning has been made in buying as many as possible up-to-date and reliable works on various technical subjects.

In the central library's children's room there were 1282 new registrations and the total number of members is 2073. In the two

branches there are 515 juvenile members. The total juvenile circulation in the central children's room and in the branches and station was 53,273. The main children's room was enlarged during the year. The nucleus of a school duplicate collection was begun during the year by starting a deposit station in one of the schools.

There were a number of valuable additions to the reference department made during the year, and the general appearance of the room through considerable alteration and improvement made more attractive. The order and cataloging departments were organized during the year, Miss Izola B. Smith being placed in charge of the former and Miss Edith E. Hunt of the latter.

Mr. Hopper's report is a notable one, in that it shows the initial constructive work that has been accomplished, and in the following report further evidences should be given of the development and increase of satisfactory library facilities in Tacoma.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (43d rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1908.) Added 1209; total 55,932. Issued, home use 86,187. New registrations 1032.

"The reading rooms on East Britannia street have been maintained as in past years under the direction of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library." The children's room was formally opened April 1. The room has more than 1600 volumes, also a complete card catalog. The use of the room is limited on school days to the hours between one and eight o'clock p.m., and to the hours of morning and afternoon until eight p.m. on Saturday.

University of Kentucky L. The new \$50,000 Carnegie library of the State University of Kentucky was dedicated Nov. 25 with appropriate exercises. Among the speakers were Gov. A. E. Willson and Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation Fund for the Advancement of learning.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1909.) Added 1209; total not given. Issued, home use 98,557 (an increase of 49.6 per cent. over 1907). Cards to new borrowers 1251.

"The increased circulation has caused an unprecedented wear and tear upon the books, necessitating the binding of 1607 volumes during the year. The cost for this was \$600.04, or an average of 37 cents per volume."

Westborough (Mass.) P. L. It may be of interest to librarians in the smaller towns to know the result of the library's first year's experience in allowing the public free access to the shelves in the stacks. Not only was there no loss of books, but the public for the most part derived satisfaction from personal

examination and selection of books on the shelves. The displacement of volumes has not been a serious difficulty; the time required to keep the books in order has not equalled that formerly spent in finding the books for the public. The circulation has increased and the percentage of fiction somewhat lessened. The number of volumes circulated last year was 40,912.

Westbury, L. I. The new parish hall and public library erected by William F. McGinnis, D.D., at a cost of \$50,000, and representing contributions of his congregation and well-wishes, was opened Nov. 14.

Wisconsin State Historical Society L. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1909.) At the 57th annual meeting of the State Historical Society the report of the library was submitted by Dr. Thwaites. During the year the library was increased by 12,473 titles, which makes a total in the library of 320,147 titles.

More space and larger funds are needed for the library's departments; improved methods are continually being introduced throughout the library; many loans are made to local public libraries, and numerous travelling libraries have been established. In the museum department 2000 articles were acquired during the year. This department seeks also to aid the smaller public museums of the state and encourage the organization of others in connection with public libraries. The publication of the reprint edition of the first 10 volumes of Wisconsin Historical Collections is practically completed. The Society is taking active part in the effort projected by the American Historical Association for thorough search through French archives for material bearing upon American (especially Mississippi valley) history, up to the fall of New France to 1763. On its own account the Society is also making search in the archives at Washington for material affecting Wisconsin history prior to the organization of the territory in 1836. Due to the overcrowded conditions of the library building the work has been greatly hampered, and unfortunately the last legislature failed to provide for the proposed northwest wing, so that the problem of accumulation and of storage is a serious one.

FOREIGN

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. "The Croydon crank: the magazine of the Croydon Libraries staff guild," in its third number for July-September, contains brief articles on "The recording of issues" and on "Use and abuse of annotations;" also a brief obituary of Mr. Arthur George Lockett, who was librarian and curator of the Huddersfield Public Library and Art galleries, and who was but 40 years of age at his death.

Denmark. The first meeting of Danish librarians was held at Aarhus on Aug. 3 and 4. 113 Danish librarians being present, and one from America. The plan to hold it emanated from the state library at Aarhus, which institution also maintained a model working library at the national exposition at that place. Dr. Steenberg, in his report on the public library movement in Denmark, stated that there were 800 libraries in the land, 50 of them in the cities, with an average of 1300 volumes each; financial aid from the communes is insufficient. There are 300 children's libraries. Miss Anna M. Monrad, of Yale University Library, spoke of efforts in the United States to lead children from "Nick Carter" literature to better books. Grundtvig dealt with the training of librarians, H. O. Lange outlined a plan involving a large central library for each one of Denmark's 18 districts, and Victor Madsen suggested a method of preparing a Danish Poole. F. W.

Eccles (Eng.) P. L. Mr. Carnegie has given a further donation of \$1200 towards fitting and furnishing the library. Mr. Carnegie had previously given \$7500 to defray the cost of the building.

Harlesden (Eng.) P. L. The sum of \$2000 has been given by Mr. Carnegie to the library to be used for the enlargement of the building.

Japan. In the Yamaguchi Library a meeting representing 32 libraries and 38 librarians and assistants was held Oct. 1-3, and the formation of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Library Association resulted.

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. (37th rpt.—1908.) Added 55,002; total 240,743. Issued, home use 109,092 v. Number of borrowers 8253; reference room attendance 285,-855. Receipts £11,345 19s. 7d.; expenses £10,370 35s. 7d.

"During the year 264 boxes, containing 12,352 volumes, were sent to 124 country centers; 42 boxes, containing 1439 volumes, to 16 different lighthouses along the coast of this state; also 110 boxes, containing 3451 volumes, to 58 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association. Besides these boxes of books sent out to groups of students in the country, 847 volumes have been forwarded through the post to individual students resident in the outlying country districts, of whom 46 per cent. were public school teachers." By an Act of Parliament of 1908, the books, fittings, etc., of the lending branch of the Public Library were vested in the Municipal Council of Sydney, from Dec. 22, 1908. The Act contained no provision in regard to the transfer of the staff, but the municipal authorities are willing to take over all the employees now engaged there. By the death of David Scott Mitchell the library received

the whole of his collection of books, manuscripts, coins, medals, etc., as noted in the report of the preceding year. The whole of this Mitchell library was housed in the Mitchell wing of the new Public Library on April 1, 1908.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. The *Nottingham Library Bulletin*, September, contains special lists for the Johnson bi-centenary and the Tennyson centenary and a special list on Turkey.

Sunderland (Eng.) P. L. The library's three branches have been erected in a little less than two years. The third was opened on Oct. 21. The scheme for the erection of these libraries was planned out in 1904. By setting aside a certain amount of money each year and gradually accumulating books it was planned that the buildings could be opened without seriously crippling the working of the existing institution. The work of organizing has been going on since the introduction of the scheme, and the money set aside each year for stocking, extra staff, warehouse rate, printing, etc., amounted to £4396. To Mr. J. A. Charlton Deas, librarian, is due the credit of these efficient arrangements.

Walthamstow (Eng.) P. L. The new central library building, erected at a cost of about £10,000 through the benefaction of Mr. Carnegie, was opened on July 10.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASHMUN, Margaret. Library reading in the high school. I. The spirit and aims of the work. (*In the School Review*, November, 1900, 17: 618-622.)

The author of this article is of the Department of English of the University of Wisconsin. She maintains that "much of the library reading work which is now being done has a somewhat undesirable tendency. It inclines to make the reading of books a burden, and to force the so-called 'standard' literature upon the minds of pupils not sufficiently developed to appreciate it. This is surely getting at the matter from the wrong end. Reading should be done from an inner desire, not from an outward stimulus. The great work of the teacher is to create the desire."

BASCOM, John. The college library. (*In the Educational Review*, Sept., p. 139-149).

This delightful article gives emphasis to the present tendency in the policy governing college libraries of scattering the general collection by breaking the library into seminars more or less remote from it according to the topics and departments embraced in different courses of study. The advantages and the disadvantages of this system are discussed.

Gifts and Bequests

Library of Congress. By the will of the late Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, widow of Gardiner Greene Hubbard, the income of \$20,000 is to be paid annually to the Librarian of Congress for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection given by Mrs. Hubbard to the United States and now in the Library of Congress.

New York P. L. By the will of the late John Stewart Kennedy, the sum of \$2,250,000 was left to the library.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

May 1, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1909, inclusive	
	(Increases in italics)
May 30. <i>Worthing, England</i>	\$728
June 25. <i>Ashland, Oregon</i>	\$15,000
<i>Clydebank, Scotland</i>	\$10,000
<i>Drumoak, Scotland</i>	600
<i>Muizenberg, Cape Colony</i>	1,600
<i>Pittsburg, Kansas</i>	\$40,000
<i>Tralee, Ireland</i>	\$1,500
July 6. <i>Stisted, England</i>	30
13. <i>Liverpool, England</i>	19,000
15. <i>Beattock Summit, Scotland</i>	75
<i>Bemidji, Minnesota</i>	\$2,500
<i>Occold, England</i>	£30
<i>Harlesden, England</i>	2,000
<i>Hermitage, Scotland</i>	81
<i>Onchungua, New Zealand</i>	2,000
<i>Great Holland, England</i>	230
<i>Symington, Scotland</i>	300
18. <i>Livermore, California</i>	\$10,000
<i>Saint Albans, England</i>	£3,000
<i>Kingston, England</i>	54
31. <i>Healdsburg, California</i>	\$10,000
<i>Newton Ferrers, England</i>	£90
<i>Ossett, England</i>	1,400
<i>Royal Four Towns, Scotland</i>	250
<i>Tranent, Scotland</i>	80
<i>Morley, England</i>	170
Sept. 7. <i>Torryburn, Scotland</i>	1,000
8. <i>Millom, England</i>	2,000
14. <i>Kingstown, Ireland</i>	3,784
28. <i>Ballyboden, Ireland</i>	1,250
<i>Bloomfield, Indiana</i>	\$4,000
<i>Brussels, Ontario</i>	500
<i>Levin, New Zealand</i>	£1,500
<i>Liangwm, England</i>	119
<i>Millsstreet, Ireland</i>	2,000
<i>Strachur, Scotland</i>	600
Oct. 12. <i>Advie, Scotland</i>	15
<i>Fergus, Ontario</i>	\$3,000
<i>Hertford, England</i>	£1,000
15. <i>Woolwich, England</i>	1,000
<i>Total for United States and Canada</i>	
4 new gifts for buildings.....	\$75,000
3 increases to previous gifts.....	7,000
<i>Amount given</i>	\$82,000
<i>Total for United Kingdom and Colonies</i>	
20 new gifts for buildings.....	\$279,845
4 increases to previous gifts.....	26,990
<i>Total, May 1 to Nov. 30, 1909</i>	
33 new gifts to buildings.....	
7 increases.....	\$388,835

Librarians

BELDEN, Charles F. D., state librarian of Massachusetts, will succeed Deloraine P. Corey as chairman of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

BIAGI, Guido, librarian of the Laurentian and Riccardi libraries, Florence, has written a book of essays entitled "Men and Manners of old Florence," published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. (1909. 320 p. il. O.)

BRUNCKEN, Ernest, has resigned his position as chief of the Sociological department—or as legislative librarian—in the State Library of California to become assistant register of copyrights in the Library of Congress. Mr. Bruncken has had journalistic experience in connection with the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*; and also has had six years' experience as a lawyer in Milwaukee, 1892-98, where for four years he was assistant city attorney; from 1898-1900 Mr. Bruncken was commissioner of forestry for the state of Wisconsin, and was one of the forestry experts at Biltmore, 1902-1904.

ELLIOTT, Miss Julia E. and TURNER, Miss Emily, at 27 E. 22d street, New York City, are prepared to index books, periodicals, commercial and municipal records, to organize and catalog libraries and to do research and bibliographical work of any kind.

GROWOLL, Adolf, for many years managing editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, died on Dec. 7 as the result of an accident, at the age of 59 years. Mr. Growoll's many valuable contributions to bibliography and his far-reaching influence upon book production and distribution are too widely known to require comment in these columns, to which he was a frequent contributor. His work and personal character won for him the highest esteem and the deep affection of those who knew him. Fitting tribute will be paid to him in a memorial number of the *Publishers' Weekly*, December 25.

HAINES, Miss Jessie M., has resigned her position as librarian of the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, to become librarian of the Bronson High School, Newark, N. J.

JENKS, Mr. Edwin M., graduate New York State Library School, '03, has been appointed temporary librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Standards Library, Washington, D. C. Mr. Jenks was recently in the editorial department of *Musical America*, and was then associate editor of *Musical Squibs*.

STEVENS, Edward F. (Pratt, '03), has resigned his position as head of the Applied science department, Pratt Institute Free Library, to become supervisor of branches in the New York Public Library.

STRONG, George F., resigned his position as librarian of the State University of North Dakota to become temporarily librarian of the Boston University.

Cataloging and Classification

CARDS FOR THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOR OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON AGRICULTURE. Bulletin no. 14, ed. 2, of the Library of Congress Card Section (May 1, 1909), announces that the cards prepared by the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for cataloging the publications of that department have been printed and distributed by the Library of Congress since Jan. 1, 1906. Though the majority of these cards are for publications issued since January, 1906, the cards originally printed by the Agriculture Department Library for the Farmers' Bulletins, the yearbooks, the publications of the Forest Service, and the publications of the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Chemistry, Plant Industry (including the offices which preceded it), and Soils have been reprinted by the Library of Congress and added to its stock, so that cards can now be furnished for these series complete. The remaining cards printed by the Library of the Department of Agriculture before 1906 are to be reprinted by the Library of Congress. By December, 1909, all publications of the Department of Agriculture for which analytical cards have ever been printed will probably be represented in the stock of cards at the Library of Congress.

CARDS FOR THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE STATE SURVEYS. Bulletin no. 15 of the Library of Congress Card Section (May 15, 1909) gives information as to the cards which are being printed by the Library of Congress from the copy furnished by the library of the U. S. Geological Survey. Since 1904 cards have been printed regularly for the current accessions to the library of the survey. A large number of the official publications of American and foreign surveys are now covered by printed cards in stock. In general, these include analytical cards for the larger contributions and main entry cards for reports and sets of reports containing shorter papers. For such surveys there are now about 3600 cards in stock, covering (1) the five series of monographs published by the present U. S. Survey and the papers included in its annual reports from 1882 to 1902; (2) the publications of the earlier U. S. geological surveys; (3) all the surveys thus far instituted by the states of U. S. A.; (4) the national surveys of Canada, Norway and Sweden; (5) the surveys of the Australian provinces of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia. Surveys for the other provinces of Australia are still in process of cataloging, and cards for them will probably be in stock by the end of 1909. The geological surveys of Great Britain, Germany and other European countries will then be cataloged. There are also in stock at the Library of

Congress about 4200 cards for other publications on geology, paleontology, mineralogy and mineral industries comprising: (1) Books received by copyright at the Library of Congress since July, 1898; (2) Books received by purchase or exchange at the Library of Congress since January, 1901; (3) Books received by the Library of the U. S. Geological Survey since 1904; (4) Books in the Library of the U. S. Geological Survey in the classes Mineralogy, Petrology and General geology. Orders by author, title, card number, series or subject may be given for these cards.

CHILDREN'S CATALOG; a guide to the best reading for young people based on twenty selected library lists; comp. by Marion E. Potter, assisted by Bertha Tannehill and Emma L. Teich; pt. 1, author, title and subject catalog of 3000 books; pt. 2, author and subject index to *St. Nicholas*, volumes 28 to 36, and analytical subject references to about 400 books catalogued in part 1. Minneapolis, Minn., Wilson, 1909. (Standard catalog series.)

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. Catalogue rules; supplementary to "Catalog rules, author and title entries compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association. American edition. Boston, 1908." (6 p. O.)

Gives rules for: entry and heading; titles; imprint, collation, series note; contents, notes, added entries, analytical entries, references; capitals, punctuation, figures.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. List of books in the reading room, 1909. Chic., 1909. 488 p. O.

A classified list with useful annotations. Authors' names are given in clarendon type, and subsidiary subjects in various classes are given in small type in the margin. Call numbers are given for each title. The list is presented in unusually legible form, showing careful and scholarly editing.

JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, ENG. Analytical catalogue of the contents of the two editions of "An English garner;" compiled by Edward Arber (1877-97) and rearranged under the editorship of Thomas Seccombe (1903-04). Manchester, Univ. Press, 1909. 221 p. O. price 1s.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. *Bulletin*, October, v. 2, no. 4: Finding list of history (except American history), p. 1-190; Finding list of geography, anthropology, hydrography, p. 191-228; Finding list of fiction, p. 229-275.

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ABRUZZI (REGION), ITALY. Macdonell, Anne. In the Abruzzi; with 12 il. after water-color drawings by Amy Atkinson. N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes Co., [1909.] 9+300 p. maps, O. cl., \$2 net. Bibliography (2 p.).

ANNUAIRE DE LA VIE INTERNATIONALE: Unions, Associations, Instituts, Commissions, Bureaux, Offices, Conférences, Congrès, Expositions, Publications. Fondé par A. H. Fried et publié par les soins de l'Institut International de Bibliographie et l'Institut International de la Paix. Seconde Série, vol. 1. 1908-1909. Bruxelles, Office central des Institutions internationales. 1370 p. 8°, cl., 20 fr.

ATONEMENT. Burton, E. D., Smith, J. M. P., and Gerald, Birney. Biblical ideas of atonement; their history and significance. Chic., University of Chicago Press, 1909. c. 8+335 p. D. cl., \$1. Bibliography (4 p.).

BOCCACCIO. Hutton, E. Giovanni Boccaccio: a biographical study; with photogravure frontispiece and numerous other illustrations. N. Y., John Lane Co., (The Bodley Head,) 1909. 28+426 p. O. cl., \$5 net. Bibliographies.

BOOKBINDING. Emerson, Gilbert D. Bookbinding for libraries. 22 p. S. (n. d.)

BOSSET. Verlaque, V. Bibliographie raisonnée des œuvres de Bossuet, par l'abbé V. Verlaque. Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1908. 2 p. l., vii-viii, 130 p. 1 l., 23cm.

BOSTON. [Special reading list.] (In Salem (Mass.) Public Library *Bulletin*, p. 106-108.)

BOTANY. Nijhoff, Martinus. Livres anciens et modernes-Botanique, avec appendice contenant des descriptions de voyages ayant d'intérêt pour la botanique architecture rurale. 1909. 58 p. O.

BROWN, John. Du Bois, W. E. B., 1868-1909. John Brown. Phil., G. W. Jacobs & Co., [1909.] 406 p. front. por. maps, 19½cm. (Half-title: American crisis biographies; ed. by E. P. Oberholtzer.) \$1.25. Bibliography: p. [397]-400.

CANADA. Wood, W. C. H., ed. The logs of the conquest of Canada; ed., with an in-

troduction, by L.-Colonel William Wood. Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1909. xxvi, 335 p. 4 fold. maps (in pocket) 25cm. (*Half-title*: The publications of the Champlain Society, iv.)

Bibliography: p. 13-17.

CHALLONER, Bishop. Burton, E. H., *D.D.* The life and times of Bishop Challoner, (1691-1781.) In 2 v. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. 34+403; 8+367 p. pls. pors. O. cl., \$7 net.

Bibliography (16 p.).

CHARITIES. Bloch, Camille, 1865-. L'assistance et l'état en France à la veille de la révolution (généralités de Paris, Rouen, Alençon, Orléans, Chalons, Soissons, Amiens) (1764-1790) par Camille Bloch. Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1908. 1 p. l., lxiv, 504 p. 25½cm.

Bibliographie: p. [xiii]-lxiii.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. Missouri. Dept. of Education. State course of study for the rural and graded schools and for approved high schools in the state of Missouri, 1909; rev. and enl. by Howard A. Gass, state supt. public schools. Appended: List of library books from which school libraries must be selected. [Jefferson City, 1909.] cover-title, 210 p. il. 22½ cm.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—The Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library has printed a list entitled "Christmas books for children recommended by the Louisville Free Public Library." This list is the same as the one printed in 1906 by the Cleveland Public Library, except that 23 titles are omitted and 17 are added. It covers 16 pages 4 by 7 inches in size, and contains about 200 titles classified.

Any library may order 100 or more copies of this list at the rate of \$1.50 for the first 100 and 70 cents for each additional 100, with its own name printed in place of the name "Louisville Free Public Library." Those desiring copies should send orders to this library at once.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

CONSTANT, Benjamin. Rudler, Gustave. Bibliographie critique des œuvres de Benjamin Constant, avec documents inédits et fac-simile. Paris, A. Colin, 1909. 3 p. l., 108 p. facsim., 25½cm.

Bibliography: Chronological list of articles and critical works on Benjamin Constant published after his death.

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At head of title: "Collecting small things in a small way."

COTTON. Woodbury, C. J. H. Bibliography of the cotton manufacture. Waltham, Mass., Press of E. L. Barry, 1909. 213 p. incl. front. 26cm.

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GEOLGY. U. S. U. S. Geological Survey. Topographic maps and folios and geological folios published by the United States Geological Survey. Wash., U. S., Geological Survey, 1909. 102 p. 23cm.

GREY, Lady Jane. Davey, R. The nine days' queen; Lady Jane Grey and her times; ed., with an introd., by Martin Hume; with 12 illustrations. N. Y., Putnam, 1909. 29+372 p. O. (Romantic history; ed. by Martin Hume.) cl., \$3.50 net.

Bibliography (1½ p.).

GREAT BRITAIN. GENEALOGY. Matthews, G. F. Contemporary index to printed parish (and non-parochial) registers (1908 ed.), with a Supplementary list of manuscript transcripts to be found in the public libraries of England and Wales; ed. by George F. Matthews. London, issued to subscribers by J. Matthews, 1908.

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— **STUDY AND TEACHING.** The study of history in the elementary schools; report to the American Historical Association by the Committee of eight: James Alton James, chairman, Henry E. Bourne, Eugene C. Brooks, Wilbur F. Gordy, Mabel Hill, Julius Sachs, Henry W. Thurston, J. H. Van Sickle. N. Y., Scribner, 1909. xx p., 1 l., 141 p. 19½cm., 50 c. Bibliography: p. 131-138.

HOLIDAYS. Hazeltine, M. E. Anniversaries and holidays: references and suggestions for picture bulletins; ed. by Mary Emogene Hazeltine. Madison, Wis., [Wisconsin Free Library Commission,] 1909. 122 p. 19cm. Bibliography.

HYMNOLGY. Seipt, A. A. Schwenkfelder hymnology and the sources of the first Schwenkfelder hymn-book printed in America. Phil., Americana Germanica Press, [Box 10, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania,] 1909. c. 8-112 p. facsim., Q. (Americana Germanica new ser.; ed. by Marion Dexter Learned.) cl., \$2. Bibliographies.

INCOME TAX. Bomboy, René. L'impôt sur le revenu en Prusse. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1908. xx, 359 p. [1] p. incl. tables, 25½cm. Bibliography: p. [xv]-xx.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. Commons, John R., and others, eds. A documentary history of American Industrial Society; prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Cleveland, O., Clark, 1909. 15 p. 8°, \$50.

This valuable reference work will cover 10 volumes, the plan of publication being the issue of two volumes bi-monthly, beginning Sept. 1. The American Bureau of Industrial Research, together with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has for many years been

gathering together documents, manuscripts and inaccessible printed matter relating to economic and industrial conditions in United States. The printed matter includes only such rare or unique items as extracts and editorials from inaccessible newspaper files, rare pamphlets, constitutions, by-laws, etc., of early labor unions and employers' associations, early leaflets, advertisements, etc. Volumes 1 and 2 give valuable documentary and manuscript material on the Old South; volumes 3 and 4 cover labor conspiracy cases, 1806-42; volumes 5-10, the labor movement, 1820-1880.

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MEXICO. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Mexico. pt. 2. (In New York Public Library, November, p. 675-737.)

NAPOLEON I., BONAPARTE. Gonnard, Philippe. The exile of St. Helena, the last phase in fact and fiction; from the French of Philippe Gonnard. Phil., Lippincott, 1909. 15+267 p. pls. pors. O. cl., \$3.50 net. Bibliography (8 p.).

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NEW YORK [CITY]. DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL. City History Club of New York. Histor-

ical guide to the city of New York; comp. by Frank Bergen Kelley from original observations and contributions made by members and friends of the City History Club of New York; with seventy maps and diagrams and forty-six illustrations. N. Y., F. A. Stokes Co., [1909.] c. xvii, 420 p. front. il. (incl. maps., diagrs.) pls. 17½cm. \$1.50.

Contains bibliographies. A consolidation of the series of "Excursions" issued by the club.

OHIO. POETRY. Venable, Emerson, ed. Poets of Ohio; selections representing the poetical work of Ohio authors, from the pioneer period to the present day; with biographical sketches and notes. Cin., Robert Clarke Co., 1909. 356 p. front. 21½cm. \$1.50.

OPERAS. [Special list.] (In Osterhout Free Library Bulletin, Nov., p. 45-48.)

PAUPERISM. Nijhoff, M. Livres anciens et modernes. Paupérisme-Alcoolisme, emigration, prostitution. La Haye, 1909. 28 p. O.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Blair, E. H., ed. The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803; (explorations by early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, their history and records of the Catholic missions, as related in contemporaneous books and manuscripts, showing the political, economic, commercial and religious conditions of those islands from their earliest relations with European nations to the beginning of the nineteenth century; tr from the originals;) ed. (and annotated) by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Cleveland, O., A. H. Clark Co., 1903-09.

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POE, Edgar Allan. Columbia University. Library. Material by and about Edgar Allan Poe to be found in the library of Columbia University; prepared by Clara W. Bragg. [N. Y.] Columbia Library, 1909. 18 p. 17 x 13cm.

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Vol. 2, Nachträge (und ergänzungen) bis Ende des Jahres 1898; v. 3, Nachträge (und ergänzungen) bis Ende des Jahres 1908. Mit einem vollständigen sachregister über alle drei bände.

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Bibliography, v. 7, apx. v., p. 26-56.

SPAIN. Spain, its history, typography and people. (*In Nottingham (Eng.) Library Bulletin*, p. 95-96.)

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SPANISH EXPLORATION IN CALIFORNIA. Brief list of books in the San Francisco Public Library on the discovery of San Francisco Bay by Portolá and early Spanish exploration in California. (*In San Francisco Public Library Monthly Bulletin*, September, p. 97.)

SWEDISH BOOKS. Björck and Börjesson. A selected list of Swedish books suitable for libraries. N. Y., 1909. 23 p. O.

This list will be sent free of charge and postpaid.

TELEGRAPHY, WIRELESS. Collins, A. F. *Manual of wireless telegraphy and telephony.* 2d ed., enl. 1st thousand. N. Y., John Wiley & Sons, 1909. xii, 250 p. il. pls. diagrs., fold. chart, 19cm., \$1.50.

Appendix. Wireless telephony, by Newton Harrison: p. 201-215. List of books on wireless telegraphy: p. 217-224.

YALE UNIVERSITY. CLASS OF 1887. Burns, W. S., comp. *Bibliography of the writings of members of the class of 1887 in Yale College;* reprinted from the Vicennial record of the class. Bridgeport, Conn., Marigold-Foster Printing Co., 1909. 29 p. 22½cm.

The number of copies of this pamphlet printed is 30. Based on the bibliography pre-

pared by R. H. Lewis for the Quindecennial record, and the information furnished by members of the class for the Vicennial record.

Notes and Queries

A. L. A. MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY. All material and correspondence with reference to the proposed A. L. A. Manual of library economy should be sent to Mr. J. I. Wyer, jr., director of the State Library, Albany, N. Y.

MORE BOOKS FOR THE ASKING. — The library of the University of Michigan has at its disposal a dozen or more copies of each of the following books which it would be glad to send to other libraries on exchange account: Angell, J. B. *Quarter centennial celebration, Ann Arbor, 1896.*

Burton, C. M. *Early Detroit.* (1908.) League of Michigan Municipalities. *Report of the ninth annual convention, 1907.*

Terence. *Adelphoe, Latin and English, acted by students of the University of Michigan, 1882.*

Molière. *L'Avare.* [French text, as acted by students of the University of Michigan.] Ann Arbor, 1908.

Postage at the rate of four cents per volume for each title wanted should accompany the request.

This library has also a large stock of duplicates in both popular and technical periodicals, and we should be glad to search any lists of wants which other libraries might care to send us. We could also probably help most libraries that are trying to complete their files of state publications. In building up our own sets, many duplicates have come in from one source and another, and we shall be glad to send such items as we have to any library willing to pay the cost of transportation.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

COMPARISON SUGGESTED. — If before purchasing "The adventures of Princess Sylvia," by Mrs. C. N. Williamson, New York, 1909, the librarian will compare it with "The Princess Virginia," by C. N. and A. N. Williamson, New York, 1907, he will discover something to his advantage.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Library Calendar

DECEMBER

10. N. Y. L. C. and L. I. L. C. joint meeting, 3 p.m. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d street.
Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, Cornell, will repeat lecture on Henrik Ibsen given at Lake George.
- 28-30. Southern Educational Assoc., Dept. of Libraries. Charlotte, N. C.

